WEEKLY COURIER
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
copy, one year............$2 50
copies, one year.........11 25
copies, one year.........20 00
extra copy sent gratis for every club of ten.
☞ Payable always in advance.
☞ Remittances may be made by Mail at our risk

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 21. WHOLE NO 1,091 LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867. NEW SERIES NO 40.

DAILY COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
ERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year, by mail..........12 00
For six months, by mail.........6 00
For three months, by mail.......3 25
For one month, by mail..........1 25
☞ Payable always in advance.
☞ To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents payable to the carrier. To News Agents at 3 cents per copy.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 4, 1867.

Negro Testimony.

Our discussion of the subject of admitting the negro to testify in our courts has brought us the argument, which we publish elsewhere, from the Senator from Nelson, which is by no means as impregnable as the writer appears to think it. We do not propose to reproduce the arguments we have employed, but will briefly examine the points made by Senator Johnson.

He maintains that no injustice is done to the negro by his exclusion from the jury, and ingenuously suggests some cases in which his proposition is in one sense true, but he quite as ingenuously forgets to notice the fact that injury might fall some where else than on the negro. In his first illustration he says that where two white men were engaged in a law suit, it would do the negro no injury to prevent his testifying in behalf of either, because he has no interest in the suit. It might, however, happen that his testimony would be of vast importance to one of the parties. In that case a white man and not a negro would be injured, and perhaps the ends of justice be defeated. Suppose, for illustration, that a white man in company with a negro encounter a white highwayman who robs, perhaps wounds the negro's companion. The testimony of the negro would be important, and if the wounded man died justice would be defeated if the negro was not allowed to testify. Thousands of such cases will naturally suggest themselves to the reader, and it is not necessary to multiply them to show that the interests of the white man as well as those of the negro are involved.

Again, negroes are now free, and are permitted to make contracts. A negro may make a contract with a white man in the presence of another negro who is the only witness. He then seeks to evade the contract, and the fact of the contract can only be established by the testimony of the negro witness. If he is not allowed to testify, a white man and not a negro is wronged.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the object is not alone to benefit the negro, but that the white man has a large interest also. It is useless for Senator Johnson to argue, as he does, that the negro who is not allowed to testify in regard to his business affairs or wrongs perpetrated upon his person stands upon an equal footing in the courts and in the eye of the law with the white man. The simple statement of the proposition is the best illustration of its absurdity.

There can be no danger in permitting negro testimony to go to juries for they will weigh it and decide upon its value. The character of the witness for truth can always be investigated and his testimony be accepted or cast aside. His statements are by no means necessarily received as true, and intelligent jurors will usually be able to judge of the weight which should be given to the testimony.

Senator Johnson's argument hinges altogether upon the point that the negro is not wronged in any way by his exclusion from the witness stand, but he does not attempt to show that any one is benefitted thereby or that the policy of permitting him to testify is incorrect. Everything else in nature is admitted as evidence before civil tribunals upon the general and just principle that nothing should be rejected that can in the slightest degree aid in the elucidation of the truth. Animate and inanimate nature are called in; pistols, knives, pieces of paper, sticks, and stones, and even animals, have cut important figures in celebrated trials, and only a few years ago the murderer of young Merriwether, near Memphis, Tennessee, was convicted chiefly upon the evidence of the horse which Merriwether was riding at the time. If then we demand the evidence of everything else why not require that of the negro.

But one of the most potent reasons why negro testimony should be received is the fact that the legislation of Congress has already forced the policy upon us in the most offensive form. In the United States courts the negro's oath is received, and he is permitted to testify. The consequence is that upon the complaints of negroes making affidavit white men in all parts of the State are required to make their appearance here for trial at very great expense and loss of time. The Marshal who makes the arrest or serves the writ is entitled to mileage both ways. The witnesses must all come here, and they too are entitled to their fees, and if, upon the swearing of negro witnesses, a conviction is had or a judgment obtained, however small, the costs all fall upon the defendant, and in some instances he is ruined. On the other hand, if the negro could testify in the local courts, all of this expense and trouble would be avoided. All the parties would be at home and the costs would be comparatively nothing.

Thus it will be seen that under our present laws, it is the white man, and not the negro, who is the sufferer. Upon him fall the most serious inconveniences of the present system, and it is the white man who is most interested in bringing about the proposed change. The prejudices against negro testimony must give way before these facts, for reflection will convince every intelligent man of the folly of adhering to a system which, though proper and necessary when the negro was a slave, has no applicability or appropriateness now.

Another Turn of the Screw.

The following general order from Brownlow's Adjutant General, just issued, is another turn of the screw of oppression, and another proof of the malignant rascality of the Brownlow administration. The miserable pretext that disturbances in the State, and the turbulence of what are called the "disloyal" necessitates the perpetration of the outrageous militia system, is a foul misrepresentation trumped up to justify the keeping of the militia in service that they may be employed as the instruments of Radical vengeance. There is nothing in the condition of affairs in the State requiring the employment of the militia, and none know it better than those who issued this order:

GENERAL COOPER'S ORDER IN REFERENCE TO THE CONDUCT OF CERTAIN SEDITIOUS PERSONS.

HEADQ'RS TENN. STATE GUARDS,
NASHVILLE, August 26, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

1. The General commanding had hoped that the citizens of Tennessee would so demean themselves that the State troops would no longer be necessary for the protection of loyal citizens, and accordingly had ordered the muster out of the greater portion of the forces.

But reliable information having reached these Headquarters that the disloyal citizens, or outlaws, backed up by the aforesaid disloyal citizens, at or near Franklin, Hartsville, Gallatin, Jackson, and many other portions of Middle and West Tennessee, have been threatening, and in many instances have used violence, to drive loyal and law-abiding citizens from their homes; forbearance in such cases is no longer a virtue, and there will be no more State troops disbanded; but instead, they will be stationed in the rebellious localities until the disloyal citizens or outlaws are dealt with for their rebellious and seditious conduct, and the parties who have been threatened or driven away are advised to at once enter suit before some civil tribunal for the wrongs and grievances done them by these rebels, outlaws or disloyal citizens, and the commanding officer of Tennessee State Guards at any or all of those places will aid and assist, with all the forces under their command, if necessary, the civil officers in arresting and bringing to trial all such offenders, and will guard prisoners that may be committed to jail, that they may not be turned out or allowed to escape through the negligence of jailors.

The Tennessee State Guards will only be kept so long as disloyal citizens or rebel outlaws make it necessary for the protection of all loyal citizens.

It was the intention of the General Commanding to dispense with the most of the State Guards, so as to reduce the expenses of the State, but, so long as it may be necessary, the troops will be kept, and disloyal taxpayers will help to bear the burthen.

By command of Joseph A. Cooper, Brigadier General Commanding.

L. B. GAMBLE, Lieut. and A. D. C.

Official Vote.

The official returns from every county in the State have been received at the Secretary's office. The following is the vote for Governor, as declared by the board, which was in session yesterday:

For Helm	90,225
For Barnes	33,939
For Kinkead	13,167
Whole vote of the State	137,331

Helm's majority over Barnes, 56,286; over Kinkead, 77,058; over both, 43,119.—[Frankfort Yeoman, 27th.

NEW TOBACCO.—A hogshead of tobacco of this year's growth was sold at the Pickett warehouse yesterday. It was raised by Mr. W. F. Colley, of Ballard county of this State, and brought $25 per hundred. Shipped by W. J. Barbee, of Paducah.

The Third Party Again in the Field.

—"The times have been
That when the brains were out the man would die,
And then an end."

We had reasonably supposed that after the complete demolition of the Third party in the late election, in which it cut no sort of a figure except a ridiculous one, and in which it exhibited a weakness which deprived it of all right to designate itself as anything more than a miserable faction, that respect for the world and a sense of shame would cause it to hide its insignificant head, and not attempt to fret the public longer or again with its feeble antics. But we were mistaken. Judge Kinkead, the late candidate for Governor, yesterday made his appearance, in a letter two and a half columns in length, in which he attempts to establish the propriety, and necessity too, of maintaining the organization of the party, and the obligation resting upon the members to stand firm to their colors and fight it out on that line.

Judge Kinkead's argument is based entirely upon a presumption which every intelligent man in the State knows to be utterly false, which is, that the Democratic party of the State is wedded to and insists upon the recognition of the doctrine of secession, and that it makes the glorification of the rebellion the test of its affiliation. This sort of clap-trap is beneath a man of Judge Kinkead's high character, and although his party had no other capital to go on during the canvass, it should have been thrust aside as a foul thing upon the announcement of the result of the election. Neither the conventions, presses, candidates or orators of the Democratic party have been guilty of any word or act since the reorganization of the party on the 1st of May, 1866, which could be tortured into a demand for the recognition of the doctrine of secession, nor has any glorification of the rebellion been either insisted upon, asked for or hinted at. We concede that the party has not demanded that its members should denounce the rebellion and vilify those who were engaged in it, for the simple reason that quite a number of the party were engaged in the Confederate cause, which they were not prepared to admit was as damnable a thing as the Radicals professed to regard it. They had pledged their faith to the government to act the part of good and loyal citizens, and that was all that could reasonably be asked.

The Kentucky Democracy have felt from the first that they had a solemn and imperative duty to perform, and that was the overthrow of the Radicalism which was threatening the perpetuity of our form of government. Kentucky was divided between those who fought for and sympathized with the rebellion, and those who fought for and sympathized with the Union. If Radicalism was to be destroyed it must necessarily be done by the union of all Conservative men. Obviously this union could not be brought about if tests based upon war antecedents were to be made; consequently it was agreed that no such tests should be made, but that all Conservative men should be invited to participate in a movement which would put the Democracy of the North, which was heroically fighting the Radicals, in sympathy with Kentucky. This was the policy adopted.

In the first convention after the war the three leading candidates for the nomination of the party who had been Confederate officers were withdrawn and a gentleman who had had no connection with the rebellion was nominated. This did not look like either making secession or glorification of the rebellion tests of eligibility to office. On the contrary it was a flat and conclusive denial of any such charge. Neither did the convention which nominated our State ticket this year make any such tests. But two of the gentlemen nominated had had any connection with the war. One of these was a Confederate and the other a Federal officer. Not one of the gentlemen upon our Congressional ticket had had any connection with the Confederate cause. Our platform announced the principles upon which we based our organization, and upon which we prepared to fight the battle, but it contained no such doctrines, and made no such tests as Judge Kinkead asserts the party made and now make. Where, then, is the proof to be found of his loose and groundless charges? it is for him to answer. We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that they do not and never did exist. If they do not, then the whole fabric of the argument to show that the Third party would be required to sacrifice important principles, and that its members would be compelled to repudiate their loyalty to the Government, in order to unite with it, falls to the ground and amounts to nothing.

It will not do, the judge thinks, for the Third party, with its 13,000 voters, to go to the Democracy, for the reason that they are secessionists and glorifiers of the rebellion, but he urges the maintenance of the organization of the Third party upon the ground that if the Kentucky Democracy fight the battle with the Northern Democracy against Radicalism in the next Presidential election, we will be compelled to unite with the Third party to do it. The idea that the mountain would go to Mahomet was abandoned many long years ago and Mahomet was compelled to go to the mountain. And so it will be with the Third party.

But suppose that the ninety thousand Democrats who supported Governor Helm should agree to abandon their organization and act with the Third party, would not those in the North who have been misled into the belief that the Democratic party of Kentucky is a secession and rebellion-glorifying party, maintain that the Third party made up of ninety thousand rebels and rebel sympathizers, and only thirteen thousand so called loyal men was unworthy of confidence and not to be trusted? Most assuredly they would, and the conclusion though false would still be logical. For if the ninety thousand were secessionists and glorifiers of the rebellion, their merely acting with the thirteen thousand who constituted the Third party would not make them anything else; if they had been Confederate soldiers it would not remove the stigma or alter the fact with Northern men who believed the original slander. They would fairly argue that the smaller could not embrace the greater, and would turn their backs upon the political montebanks who should attempt to practice such a fraud upon them The Judge's argument is, therefore, the very essence of puerility.

Judge Kinkead says that "the defeat and overthrow of the Radical party is asserted as the object of us all.'' What more right has he to question the sincerity of that declaration on the part of the Kentucky Democracy, than we have to assert that he does not believe in his own argument or that he and his party are opening the road to the Radical camp? We have the right to demand that we shall be judged by our declarations and our acts—by our platform, our papers, and our speakers. None of these have given countenance to or furnished a pretext for the slanders which were invented to further the ends of party and which he repeats with so much mock solemnity.

If the Third party men are honest in their professions we are all working for the overthrow of Radicalism, and as we do not profess or put forward any principles which the Third party men do not admit they can indorse, there would be no sacrifice of principle on their part in uniting with us.

The appeal which the Judge makes to his party not to disband and part of them go to the Radicals and part to us, is a very full admission that his party is a mongrel concern made up of Democrats and Radicals. It is a matter of indifference to us whether they do what the Judge begs them so earnestly not to do or not. Half or such a squad would add but little to our strength or influence, while the other half going to the Radicals could not make them formidable. To such of the Third party as are disposed to act the part of patriots, we extend an earnest and cordial invitation to unite with us in our war against Radicalism. Whenever they discover that we are drifting toward secession or the glorification of the rebellion it will be very easy for them to

"Fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

This letter does Judge Kinkead but little credit, and, we apprehend, will make no impression upon the public mind except to excite commiseration for one who could present to his followers so unpatriotic a programme.

Impeachment Again Threatened.

The failure of the Radicals to make out a case for the threatened impeachment of the President at the last session, had produced the impression that the matter had been dropped, and would not be further pressed or discussed. It was thought that the object of the origination of the movement to displace the President had been accomplished, and that it was only intended as a menace to compel him to desist from his opposition to their schemes. It was used with eminent success, but when the time came to execute the threat, it was found that the managers were indisposed to take any further steps. The fact, as was generally believed, was, that the testimony which had been gathered up by the various smelling Congressional committees, was altogether insufficient to justify any report, and that its publication would have made the enemies of the President ridiculous, by showing the flimsiness of the grounds upon which their threats and arguments were based.

But it seems that this was a mistake, at least so far as the abandonment of the scheme was concerned. The independence of the President which the Radicals belived they had demolished with the club of impeachment, is once more manifesting itself, and Mr. Johnson is exhibiting decided indicatoins of a purpose to have his own way in the exercise of his legitimate authority. He has dared to hurl defiance in their teeth by kicking Stanton from the war office and Sheridan from the command of the fifth military satrapy. They are amazed at his audacity and find that he has a little breath in his body and a little obstinacy yet. Such things of course are not to be tolerated. Consequently we see the threats of impeachment revived and are told that other measures for the early expulsion of the President from his office at the next session of Congress will be adopted. Whether the threat is merely used for the purpose of intimidation, or whether the Radical leaders have seriously determined to carry it into execution, it is impossible to say. There are certainly quite a number of them who believe that the scheme is both practicable and safe; that they can oust the President, and that they would be justified by their constituents in such action. It is immaterial to them that they have no case; that the evidence in their hands is the merest bosh; or that the President has done nothing upon which they could base a charge which would not excite contempt. The only question with them is one of party policy. If the President is in their way, he must be moved; if he will submit to their dictation, and resign all of his authority, he can remain. But it is not certain that the majority of the leaders are not yet satisfied that an attempt to impeach the President would not result in failure and that it would not destroy their party. We were told during the last session of Congress that the facts in the hands of the committee did not in the judgment of a large number of the Radical members justify any steps toward impeachment, and that they were unwilling to proceed.

As we have said, the matter will be treated by them merely as a matter of party policy. The power is in their hands to impeach and depose the President, but in the question of what the true policy of the party is several important considerations are involved. The displacement of Mr. Johnson would make Ben Wade President. It is known that he is an aspirant for the next Presidential term, and it is feared by those who oppose his claims, or who have rival aspirations, that he would so shape his administration as to secure the nomination. Those who take this view will oppose impeachment unless they can be made to believe that the vital interests of the party hinge upon Mr. Johnson's impeachment. Under such a pressure they might be whipped in, but it is scarcely possible that such a crisis will arrive, and we therefore look for serious opposition from Radical members of Congress whenever the proposition is made. We are inclined to believe, first, that no articles of impeachment will be presented; and second, that if they are they will fail.

We see no indications in the recent conduct of President Johnson that he is at all alarmed by this threat, or that he will permit himself to be influenced by it. On the contrary, he seems resolute and unawed. He has in his administration thrown away many golden opportunities, and has yielded in some cases where he should have stood firm, but his present attitude is that of a man who has taken his position and determined to maintain it. We trust that in this opinion we may not find ourselves deceived.

☞ The Radicals must certainly be manufacturing falsehoods by machinery. Expert as they have always been they have not before been able to produce the quantity they are now turning out daily. We find in the Washington specials of the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday the following batch: First, that the President was drunk when he furnished the correspondence between himself and Gen. Grant to the Herald for publication. The proof given for this charge is that he refused to furnish it to any other paper. Second, that he was guilty of falsehood in denying that there was any such correspondence the day before he furnished it for publication. Third, that he was guilty of a gross breach of military etiquette in furnishing the correspondence for publication at all. Fourth, That he was guilty of scandalous and ungentlemanly conduct in making public a letter marked "private." Fifth, That he has closed up the Bureau for arranging and collecting rebel archives in order that the records may no longer be used against rebels; and it is insinuated that he intends to destroy them. Sixth, That he has now and has had a corps of spies to watch those members of Congress who were collecting evidence for his impeachment, and that they are paid out of the secret service fund.

This is doing pretty well for one day, though it will no doubt be improved on as the machine wears a little smooth.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.—From the preparations being made we opine that this fair, which commences near this city on the 17th of September, will be one of the grandest exhibitions that has ever come off in this State. The Executive Board have selected the following committee, viz: Capt. Z. M. Sherley, J. B. Parks, and I. L. Hyatt, to visit the various county fairs, and especially the Shelby, which is in progress this week, and the Bardstown, which takes place next week following, to urge the stock men to bring their fine stock to compete for the very liberal premiums. We commend this committee to the kind attention of officers and visitors at these fairs.

Anonymous Writers.

We have time and again notified anonymous writers that their communications could not appear in the COURIER, still we receive more or less of them by every mail. They are very rarely read and never published. We desire a real name to accompany every communication, as a guaranty of the originality of the letter, and of the truth of the statements it contains.

Writers who are ashamed to acknowledge the authorship of their communications, must have some good reason for it.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

The following is a tabular list of State Fairs, with the time and place of exhibition, as far as they have been announced:

STATE, PROVINCIAL, ETC.

Amer. Pomological Soc.	St. Louis	Sept.	11-14
California		Sept.	9-14
Canada West	Kingston	Sept.	23-27
Iowa	Clinton	Oct.	1-4
Indiana	Terre Haute	Sep. 30-Oc-4	
Illinois	Quincy	Sep. 30-Oc-5	
Kentucky	Louisville	Sept.	17-20
Kansas	Lawrence	Sept.	24-27
Minnesota	Rochester	Oct.	1-4
Missouri	St. Louis	Oct.	7-12
Maryland	Baltimore	Oct.	29-31
Michigan	Detroit	Sept.	10-13
New Hampshire	Nashua	Sept.	10-12
New England	Provc'ne, R.I.	Sept.	3-6
New York	Buffalo	Oct	1-4
Ohio	Dayton	Sept.	23-27
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Sept.	24-27
Vermont	Brattleboro	Sept.	10-13
Wisconsin	Madison	Sept.	23-27

☞ "Does a man have sensations after his head is cut off?"

This question is now being discussed in the newspaper press of the country, with no immediate prospect of a satisfactory solution. We move that the whole matter be referred to Stanton.

The Disfranchisement of Whites by Negroes Justified by a Radical Organ.

The new constitution of the State of Maryland does not suit the Radicals. They assert that it discriminates in favor of rebels and against the blacks. It gives the negroes the right of testifying in the courts, but it leaves the right at the option of the Legislature. What the Radicals mean by discriminating in favor of rebels is simply that the constitution recognizes no distinction between one class of white citizens and another; precisely the policy adopted in Kentucky and which has produced such beneficent results.

The negro worshippers are not satisfied that their idol is protected in his civil rights and enjoys the advantages of a good and stable government, but they would make him a ruler in the land and put him into a position of political and social equality with the whites, and they are horrified that he is not permitted to vote, a business for which he is not qualified and about which he knows nothing.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, a Radical organ, referring to the provisions of the Maryland Constitution exhibits its wild and reckless fanaticism in the following language:

> South Carolina will soon be engaged in framing a constitution, and as her colored citizens considerably outnumber the whites, let us suppose that the South Carolina colored men should follow the example set them by the Maryland Democrats, only putting the boot on the other leg, and should disfranchise all the whites. Would they not have as good a *right* to do it as the Marylanders have to disfranchise the blacks? Would there be any essential *injustice* in the one case more than in the other? If there is no fundamental basis of equal rights in this matter, and the stronger may at will deprive the weaker of all political privileges and immunities, it is impossible to see why the blacks might not rightfully retaliate wherever they have a chance.
>
> Such action as this in Maryland serves to bring out in bold relief the essential dishonesty and want of principle of sham Democracy. It pretends to great horror of the *injustice* of disfranchisement when its own partisans are touched, but deliberately turns around and disfranchises its opponents whenever it can command the power to do it. What is this but the most shameless disregard of principle? And what is it but the essential spirit of anarchy? It bids the strongest rule according to his strength—not according to right. Its whole tendency is to array community against community, and to sow broadcast the seeds of civil strife.

The question whether the blacks in South Carolina would not have as good a right to disfranchise all the whites in that State, as the whites in Maryland have to disfranchise the blacks, implies that the editor thinks that such disfranchisement, which would make South Carolina a negro colony, would be but fair retaliation, and at the same time exhibits the stupidity of the editor. In the case of Maryland there is no disfranchisement whatever. The constitution referred to merely follows up the uniform and traditionary policy of the General Government and of the States in declining to recognize negroes as qualified for or entitled to vote. The theory always has been that this was a white man's government; that by his natural superiority and intelligence he was elevated above the negro, and that there was no process by which the two races could be made equal; that for these and other reasons the white man could give the negro a better government than he could make for himself, and that the white should therefore be the governing race. This was the original idea upon which the Government was based, and upon which it was administered until a very recent period. The heresy of negro equality, until a few years since, was most offensive to the people both North and South. How rapidly it has grown and spread is shown by such outpourings as those contained in the extract quoted.

Doubtless the author of the article when writing his tirades against slavery before the war insisted that it degraded and brutalized the negro, kept him in ignorance and moral and religious darkness, corrupted his mind and reduced him to the condition of the beasts which perish. Yet, he now proposes that this race, which has just emerged from such a condition, is qualified to discharge the duties of enlightened citizenship; and not only this, but that the superior race shall be made politically inferior. This is the true logic and tendency of Radicalism. It hesitates at no absurdity, and finds nothing too monstrous for its support. It riots in impracticable theories and shocks the intelligence of mankind by its excesses.

A more disgusting and abhorrent theory than that because the negroes are in the majority in South Carolina that, therefore, they should be permitted to disfranchise the whites and lord it over them could not be conceived; yet this Radical editor says "it is impossible to see why the blacks might not rightfully retaliate whenever they have a chance." Such is Radicalism.

More Territory.

Whatever may be said of the institutions of this country, no one can deny that our people have always had a strong appetite for dirt. They have reached out in every direction and laid their hands upon foreign territory, with very little scruple and without the slightest remorse. They probably inherited this habit from their ancestors, who, from the earliest settlement of the country, were constantly stealing land from the Indians. We then purchased Florida from Spain, purchased the Louisiana territory from France, conquered New Mexico and California from Mexico, and still not satisfied, we purchase Sitka, which extends our boundaries to the North pole, from Russia, and for years we have been negotiating for possessions among the West India Islands, We have sought both to buy and steal. It was obvious that a great commercial nation like the Unitd States required a depot and a secure harbor among the West India group. The eyes of our statesmen have consequently been fixed steadily in that direction. For many years the object of desire has been Samana, a peninsula on the northeast coast of St. Domingo, stretching from west to east thirty-two miles. It is eleven miles across at its greatest breadth, and is terminated at its east end by Cape Samana. Its highest land, which is Sugar Loaf Hill, is 1,936 feet above the level of the sea, and the Devil's Hill is 1,309 feet. There formerly existed a water communication through its west end separating it from the island of Hayti, which though now filled up could be easily reopened, so that what was formerly an island is now a peninsula. Its soil is extremely fertile, and to a great extent is covered with timber suited to ship building and cabinet work. It contains copper, gold and bituminous coal. The population in 1851 was 1,721.

But it is for its geographical position and magnificent harbor that this acquisition has been regarded as chiefly desirable, and for which our Government has been negotiating for many years to acquire it. A standard geographical work says that Samana Bay is situated on the South side of the Peninsula of Samana, is about forty-three miles in length East to West, by about eight miles broad. At its west end it receives the Yuna, the largest river in the Dominican Republic It forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico, and the inter-oceanic routes across Central America, both in a commercial and military point of view.

We were prompted to write this article, and give this particular description by the telegraphic announcement in our paper of yesterday, that an agent of the Dominican government was on his way to the country to consummate the cession of the territory and bay described to the United States. Of course there will be money demanded and it will be greenbacks. The amount is not even hinted at but there is no doubt that the price will be a good one. If however, we can buy seals, walrusses and icebergs, we can certainly afford to make this purchase, which will secure a sure refuge for our shipping, give us a naval station and depot for supplies where we most need one, and a foothold from which we can if desirable extend our possessions in that quarter of the world. If a fair trade can be made we presume the purchase would be generally approved. It is not likely that the traditionary policy of the United States of acquiring all the land and bringing under its jurisdiction all the continents and islands, promontories and bays of the world will ever be abandoned, and if it is not to be it is of course our policy to buy cheap whenever the opportunity is presented.

☞ As a people we claim for ourselves a vast amount of intelligence and virtue, and we have boasted so long and so persistently of our free institutions that we have come to believe in them ourselves, and our belief has settled into a sort of political bigotry that nothing can shake. There is no doubt that the American people possess an average share of intelligence, and that they are "cute" at driving bargains, and, as a general thing, are wide awake upon all matters involving their own interest. But on one subject, and one of vital interest not only to each individual, but to the nation itself, the American citizen evinces an indifference not only foolish but absolutely criminal, we allude to his listless lethargy concerning the affairs of his Government. In a republican government, where the power is derived from the people, and where every voter is in one sense an executive officer, it is the solemn duty of every good citizen to give at least one day in the year to his country, and by his counsels and his vote endeavor to secure for her responsible and respectable rulers. But the impression seems to be general, among our best citizens, that a good government once established will remain good and perpetual without any further care on the part of its founders. Forgetting that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," they have suffered the government established by Jefferson and his able compeers, to fall into the hands of a set of stock jobbing politicians as opposite in character to our forefathers as holiness is to sin, or as the enlightened policy displayed by our early statesmen is opposite to the besotted fanaticism of the present rulers of the United States.

Is not the fact humiliating as well as alarming that the terrible lessons of the late war failed to impress upon the minds of the voters of this State the importance of attending to their own interests. There are thirty-five thousand voters in Kentucky more or less, who have just emerged from the reign of Burbridge and other shoulder-strapped tyrants; who have suffered annoyance from hog orders, and other kindred edicts, and who are now laboring under the infliction of the Freedman's Bureau, but who yet lacked the energy to express their approbation or disapprobation of these proceedings by voting at our late election. Does a people so apathetic where their own interests are involved, deserve to be free? Have they any right to complain of the fetters which were fastened upon their resistless limbs without their raising a dissenting voice, and without their even entering a silent protest by way of a vote.

A moment's reflection must convince any sensible man that a speedy and radical reform in our governmental affairs is necessary to save us from speedy and certain destruction. The supine indifference with which the American people have suffered the impositions and indignities heaped upon them by those in power during the last five years, is something wonderful. We are saddled with a national debt from which no man living now will ever be free, and it is safe to say that not one-half the money for which this debt has been incurred was expended in defraying the expenses of the Government. The balance has found its way to the pockets of defaulters, army contractors, swindlers, and thieves, who did not deem it necessary to mask their robbery by any profession of legitimate business. Defalcation has followed defalcation, and robbery has succeeded robbery with such rapidity that the public mind has become accustomed to it, and is beginning to regard thievery as one of the high arts. At the commencement of the war some ten millions of the Government money was stolen in New York City, but in ten days the fact was obliterated from the public mind by a succession of brilliant robberies on a grander scale. Even the shallow investigations which were at first attempted were abandoned as needless trouble and expense. The fact is open and notorious, that public officers who entered upon the duties of their office poor men, are able to retire in a year or two with princely fortunes. Of late, men in office live in a style that four times the amount of their salary would not sustain. Chase went into office with ten thousand dollars, and now pays taxes on seven hundred thousand dollars. Harlan, late Secretary of the Interior, became suddenly rich, and scores of instances might be cited where men are now rolling in wealth extorted from the people for revenue purposes and stolen from the revenue by the officers selected by the people.

These transactions are daily occurring under the nose of the "free enlightened American citizen," and yet he cannot spare time from his money making to vote. He permits a set of professional politicians, who make swindling a study, to usurp the affairs of State and extort his money from him in the shape of burdensome taxes.

One of two things is certain; the people must arouse themselves from their criminal apathy and sweep from office and from power the thieving crew which is now rioting in high places, or the country will be irretrievably and speedily ruined.

The Beauties of Military Rule.

Major General Pope, who once dated his dispatches from "Headquarters in the Saddle," and who made very good use of the saddle in getting away from General Lee, and who is now the autocrat of the Third Military Department, is running into a fog in his administration, from which it is probable he will not be able to find his way out. He knocks down and wipes out laws, and has not sense enough to put others in their place. He is like young Phaeton, who persuaded his daddy, the driver of the Chariot of the Sun, to let him have one whirl with the fiery steeds, and, by applying the whip somewhat recklessly, accomplished an immense success by getting the whole concern smashed to pieces.

He issued an order touching jurors. The laws of Georgia prescribe how, when and by whom grand and petit jurors shall be drawn. Pope's order renders the execution of the law impossible and there can be no courts. He issued an order concerning legal advertisements and under it there can be no sheriff's sales, granting or dismissing administrators, or sales of real estate. He shuts up a college because a boy made a speech he did not like, and prohibited the payment of $8,000 due the college. Finding this could not be he reopened the College, but still withholds the money and threatens to continue to withhold it unless the press of the State will discontinue their comments upon the Commanding General. These are some of the eccentricities of a man who has no more business ruling over white folks than an ape would have to be in charge of the British Museum.

Influence of the ⅓ Party Organ.

At the August election 1866 the Democratic majority in this Congressional District, where the Louisville Democrat, the organ of the ⅓ party, is published, was 8,598, there being a total vote polled of 14,924; and at the Congressional election in May, 1867, there being three candidates, each representing his party, Grover, Democrat, beats Jacob ⅓ party 4,313; Bullitt, Radical, 6,899; and both 3,583, there being 10,675 votes cast. At the August election 1867, there being three candidates as in May, Helm, Democrat, beats Kinkead ⅓ party 7,564; Barnes, Radical, 8,282; and both 6,890, in a total vote of 10,022. Thus our readers will see that from May to August, three months, the Democratic majority in this District has increased from 3,583 over all opposition, to 6,890; an increase of 3,307 votes, with a less number of votes polled in August than in May.

Again, in May, 1867, Grover, Democrat, beats Jacob, ⅓ party 4,313; and in August, Helm, Democrat, beats Kinkead ⅓ party 7,564, an increased Democratic majority of 3,251. Thus it appears that the ⅓ party, under the management of the Louisville Democrat, is becoming smaller by degrees, and beautifully less every day.

Tennessee "Loyalists."

It is a notorious fact that many of the creatures who are now Brownlow's most willing tools were at the commencement of the war the most violent and proscriptive "rebels" in the South. They were then for driving off all Union men and confiscating their property. And when the Southern army went South these same ardent loyalists were for destroying the crops and burning the cities to prevent them from falling into the hands of the "accursed Abolitionists." They followed the Southern army and stayed with it until the horses and mules became so poor that there was nothing to be made at stealing, when they returned to Tennessee, perjured themselves by taking the iron-clad oath, and have ever since been prominent and officious in persecuting Conservatives and all who differ with Brownlow and have any property that can be confiscated, or stolen by any other proceeding.

We presume that this class of double-dyed traitors is not confined to Tennessee, and that the more Southern States are also afflicted with them to a greater or less extent. But we are personally cognizant of their existence in Tennessee, and wherever they are found they prove the greatest impediments in the way of a peaceful adjustment of the present difficulties, and constitute one of the greatest pests with which a brave and generous people are now afflicted.

GOV. HELM'S HEALTH.—We learn that Gov. Helm's health is still improving, and that, without a relapse, he will certainly be in Frankfort on or before the day of inauguration.

The Proscription of Radical Negroes.

When it was suggested by the Conservative press of Tennessee, after the recent election in that State, that employment should be refused to such negroes as permitted themselves to be used as the tools of the Radical leaders for the disfranchisement and oppression of those who were putting bread in their mouths, an universal howl of wrath and indignation went up from the Radical press of the Northern States. They could conceive of nothing so iniquitous and horrible, and when the suggestion was adopted to some extent and some negroes were discharged by their employers for having voted the Radical ticket, the Freedmen's Bureau stepped promptly forward and extended to them relief in the shape of board and lodging, thus offering a premium to idleness. Immediately it was proposed by the Radical leaders that a bill should be passed at the next session of Congress to confiscate the property of every employer who dared to discharge a freedman from employment, showing a clear design and willingness on their part to subject the white population of the State to the whims and insolence of the negroes.

Now of course all this clamor about wronging and oppressing the negro in this connection is the most transparent hypocrisy. Those who are making it are excited because they see that the men of the South have discovered, and are about to travel, the only true road out of their present difficulties. They well know that so long as the negro is furnished with remunerative employment, and is thus enabled to enjoy the comforts of life in the South, he will not leave, but that if he is denied employment he must immigrate or starve. They also know that so long as the negro remains in the South and is allowed the right of suffrage, they can control his vote for the furtherance of their political schemes. Hence they denounce the policy which has just been inaugurated, and which, if persisted in, will afford the Southern people the desired relief; will strike from their limbs the political shackles which now bind them down, and release them from the humiliation and infamy of negro rule.

The method is entirely legitimate and no valid objection can be offered to it. The people of Tennessee—and the argument will apply with equal force to the other States so soon as they are admitted to the Union—find themselves disfranchised and held in subjection through the agency of negro votes. They are hopelessly prostrate so long as these voters remain in their respective States, and they are oppressed, insulted and downtrodden by a despotism which finds its principal strength in these votes. Who can argue without a blush that there is any obligation resting upon them to offer a premium in the shape of employment or any other shape for this class of voters, the source of all the evils which afflict them, to remain among them, and who can honestly deny their right to rid themselves of this pernicious influence by any legitimate means? If they can get white laborers to till their lands, men who as a matter of course would be opposed to negro rule, who can gainsay their right to do it? None but those who are willing to tolerate the most extreme and grinding despotism. The negroes cannot expect those upon whom they vote the most humiliating disabilities, and whom by their votes they subject to unendurable insults, to be their friends or to aid them in any way whatever, and if they lose employment by thus wronging those who are feeding and clothing them, they have no right to complain. Men to whose rights and interests they are so systematically hostile they must expect to be hostile to them.

The practice of discharging laborers and operatives whose political action could not be made subservient to their employers, and the practice of threatening to refuse employment if the employe did not vote as the employer desired him to vote, is, and has been, one of the most common practices among Northern politicians for half a century. Every reading man knows that no operative in a Pennsylvania iron works or a New England cotton mill could hold his position for a day if he did not vote in accordance with the politics of his employer. And yet the men who have pursued this practice for so many years are now horror struck when the same thing is done in the Southern States. They required their employes to vote with them because their pecuniary interests would be affected and their profits cut down by the defeat of their party. The men of the South require the same thing for a more honorable and justifiable reason; because their rights and liberties are involved in the issue. If ever there was a justifying reason for proscribing men on account of their political opinions the Southern people surely have it, for only by so doing can they hope to escape the tyranny of the demagogues who are standing behind the negro and urging him on to the ruin of the whites and his own destruction.

Decency and Intelligence.

It is the ridiculous boast of the Radical party that it comprises the cream of the decency and intelligence of the country, while the Democratic party is made up of the scum and ignorance, and in this connection they usually make their flings at the Dutch and Irish in the strain of the late speech of Ben. Wade, who now is the head of their party and acting Vice President. We quote from his speech:

> If you will take the poor Irishman or other foreigner who comes here and knows nothing of our institutions; if you will permit him to vote after five years' residence, then I insist upon the same right for the other class of persons (the negroes.) * * As a mass they (the negroes) are better qualfied to discharge their duties under this Government than the great mass, equal to them in numbers, that we have always permitted to vote. * * * I am glad to say that those people to whom your Legislature has referred it to you to-day, whether they shall be voters or not, are infinitely above the class I have alluded to in all that intelligence that qualifies men to vote right.

The decency of a man who could indulge in such remarks as these will be apparent to all, as well as the intelligence of the man who did not know better than to make them. Sumner too, in the Senate, and other distinguished members of the Radical party, by their tirades and billingsgate vituperations, illustrate the same point. Their harangues are usually characterized by the coarsest blackguardism and vituperation. Falsehood is one of their favorite instruments, and they use it freely to prove the decency of their party, as well as to gratify their vindictive malice. The speech of Ben. Wade the other day was one of the vilest and most disgusting exhibitions of indecency ever made by an American speaker. It was in the style of the drunken bar-room bully, lacking the sense of shame which prompts him to desire some degree of privacy and indoors for his performances. A party with the slightest sense of decency, or a particle of shame, would be inexpressibly mortified at such conduct on the part of the man whom they are seeking to elevate to the Presidency, if they had intelligence enough to know the disgraceful position in which his intemperate and ruffianly expressions had placed them, and the fact that they do not see it, proves that the mass of them have neither the decency or intelligence they claim.

☞ Judge Kinkead says in his letter that his party did not expect to succeed in the late election and that the vote cast for it was larger than was anticipated. He must belong to the class who expect nothing so that they cannot be disappointed. He urges his party to keep the organization compact, and *extend it*. There is certainly plenty of room for extension if the material can be found to do it with.

THE SMITH AND HUGHES DIFFICULTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Harden county was held at Nolin last Monday to protest against the pardon of the Smith brothers for killing Dr. Hughes. The meeting also protested against the pardon of Dorsey for killing Duncan. The meeting was largely attended. Committees from Hardin are now in Frankfort to see Gov. Bramlette.

PRETTY TART.—Colonel Breckinridge, of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, speaking of the Radical movement relative to the custody of the Kentucky flags, says:

> If those flags had had no other defenders than the majority of the gentlemen whose names we have noticed in connection with this partisan movement, they would not have been placed in the custody of any Kentucky authority.

☞ Wendell Phillips is out in a long letter abusive of Gen. Grant. Good, for Grant.

The Freedman's Bureau.

After many months trial of this novel and revolting institution, and its total failure to accomplish any of the many wonderful things which its friends and apologists claimed that it would do for both the white race and the black man, we submit that it ought to be discarded like any other failure. We are perfectly aware that most of its agents and sub agents are officers of the regular army, and are billeted for support upon the tax payers for life. There is probably no way of evading the expense of their victuals and clothes, but we contend that they might be maintained much cheaper, and in places where their presence would not constantly offend the sense of propriety and decency of those among whom they are thrust.

We suggest a large asylum with enclosed grounds, in some secluded nook of our country, where decayed and incompetent kindred of the Radicals in power can be supported at an expense of nothing but money to the taxpayers. These gentry, who are branded with shoulder straps to distinguish them from persons who support themselves, would certainly find it more comfortable to be grouped by themselves than to be scattered among a people by whom they are regarded as intruders and promoters of domestic strife. When grouped together they could find congenial spirits, and could recount their deeds of valor in Washington City during the war, where many of them were promoted from Second Lieutenants to Brigadiers, to enable them to live without borrowing money from their kin folks in Congress. Thus, it will be seen at a glance, that the asylum system would not only be an economical measure, but it would be a relief measure to the beneficiaries, and immeasurably so to the country over which the are now distributed.

The vital objection which now exists to the abandonment of this useless piece of negro furniture, is found in the fact that its originators and supporters have a large and dependent colony of relatives, limpsy young men, who barely have the talent and energy necessary to draw seventy-five dollars per month, the ordinary salary of a clerk in a Freedmen's Bureau office. When the United States Treasury ceases to support these flabby youths, that duty will devolve upon individuals, and hence the continuance of the Bureau is secured as long as the Radicals can maintain their ascendancy.

The reasons why the Freedmen's Bureau should be abolished are many and patent to all who have witnessed its peculiar workings. In the first place it totally fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was ostensibly created. When Gen. Ely first undertook the management of the Bureau, in this State, his proclamations and special orders to the colored race were voluminous and frequent. They were exhorted to seek homes in the country, and were forbidden to huddle together in towns and cities. Did the negroes heed these high sounding edicts? Not at all. They did huddle together in towns and cities, and are now huddling and starving and stealing, and dying of diseases engendered by filth. Where sleeps the potent Bureau? Its thunders have been silenced for many months, and this silence is of itself an eloquent confession of the chief of the Bureau, of his utter inability to carry into practice, the pompous performances he at first promised to execute with his patent machine. The people of Louisville need not be told of the wretchedness among the pauper blacks who rush from all parts of the country to the city. They will not live in the country. They are too lazy to work unless they can get situations as waiters in hotels, or some similar congenial employment involving as much play as work. During the last harvest we saw dozens of farmers in the city in search of help. They offered these lazy and able-bodied negroes extravagant wages for a few days work, and all to no purpose.

What was the Bureau doing then? What has it done in the last six months? Can its records show a single instance where it has benefitted either a black or a white man?

And finally, if any reason can be given for maintaining this exploded humbug here in Kentucky, save those we have mentioned in this article, we should be glad to hear them. As the matter stands now, one of two things is absolutely certain—the Bureau is a total failure, or its officers in Kentucky are totally incompetent.

Radicalism and Know Nothingism—The Foreign Born and the Negro.

There is a shameless degree of inconsistency in the advocacy by the Radicals of the doctrine of negro suffrage. The party had its origin in Know Nothingism and achieved its successes by which it was enabled to place itself upon a firm foundation through the agency of the machinery of the Know Nothing organization. In proof of the truth of this proposition, we call attention to the historical fact that in the first struggle made by the Know Nothing party for members of Congress more Abolitionists were elected than had ever been in Congress before. In Massachusetts, where there was no other opposition to the Democracy than the Know Nothing party, the whole Whig party having been absolved, every member elected was both an Abolitionist and a Know Nothing. In the same contest in Ohio the Know Nothings sent up an unbroken delegation of twenty-one members to the House of Representatives. When the Know Nothing party had accomplished the object of its creation and fulfilled its destiny, the organization was abandoned and the Republican party sprang up full armed from its dead carcass.

The great and distinctive feature of the Know Nothing creed was that the ballot-box must be kept pure and be controlled by intelligence. The justification for the exclusion of foreign-born citizens was that they lacked intelligence and cultivation and that they did not comprehend the nature of our free institutions, and that, therefore, they must be compelled to undergo a long probation before they could be qualified to exercise the elective franchise.

Every one remembers with what energy and fierce intolerance this issue was pressed, and also the result of the struggle.

How does the present position of the Radical party accord with its position then? Now we see it as violent for negro suffrage as it was then against the exercise of the right by naturalized citizens. The argument in favor of the purity of the ballot-box has been laid aside. The doctrine that men should be excluded by reason of his ignorance or want of knowledge of our institutions has been abandoned. Political ignorance is no longer a test, but it is, on the contrary, boldly maintained that if an immense additional mass of ignorance can be incorporated into our political system our institutions will be secure. Hence the doctrine of negro suffrage is pressed to the point of the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of the Government. For this ten States are excluded from the Union. For this, one department of the Government has been permitted to deride the Supreme Court and to reduce the President to a cypher. For this ten millions of intelligent and cultivated people are subjected to military rule and deprived of all civil rights, and for this the peace of the people and the prosperity of the country are sacrificed. Is it worth the cost? Every honest man will answer no.

Every sane man must be painfully impressed with the conviction that the incorporation of such an element of ignorance and brutality as the negro vote into our political system, cannot elevate, but must depress it. It is impossible that such a mingling of discordant elements can result in good.

But the inconsistency of the Radicals does not end here. While they invest the negro with the right of suffrage, they disfranchise a large portion of the white population, and by this process make the negroes the ruling class in many of the States. Already we find that where they find themselves in the majority, they declare that they will not vote for whites for office, but that they will support candidates of their own color. The inevitable consequence will be that whenever the Radicals shall have consummated their schemes, we shall see negroes in all official positions, exercising authority over intellectual and enlightened white communities, thus reversing the natural and appropriate order of things, and presenting a spectacle which will make us the scoff and the jeer, and win for us the contempt, of the civilized world. These are some of the inconsistencies and some of the statesmanship of the party with which the Almighty for some purpose of his own now scourges this unhappy nation.

EXCLAMATORY.

At church I sat within her pew—
Oh, pugh!
But there I heard
No pious word—
And saw alone her eyes of blue.
I saw her bow her head so gracious—
Oh, gracious!
The choir sang,
The organ rang,
And seemed to fill the building spacious.
I could not hear the gospel law,
Oh, la!
My future bride
Was by my side
And of all else I thought—"Oh, pshaw!"
And so when pealed the organ thunder,
Oh, thunder!
I fixed my eyes
In mute surprise
On her whose beauty was a wonder.
To me the maiden was most dear—
Oh, dear!
And she was mine,
Joy too divine
For human words to picture here.
Her love seem'd a prayer to bless me—
Oh, bless me!
Before she came
My life was tame—
My rarest joys could but oppress me.
The service o'er we sought the shore—
Oh, shore!
And there we walked
And sadly talked
More sadly talked than e'er before.
We strolled behind the tide-mill's dam—
Oh, Dam!
She jilted me,
And now I see
That woman's love is all a sham.

WORK! WORK! WORK!

To meet pressing requests from various quarters, we reproduce Mr. Thomas Hubbard's song, "Work! Work! Work!" parts of which were quoted by Mr. Train in his late admirable speech at Clifton Springs:

TO THE VICTIMS OF RADICALISM.

Work! Work! Work!
With pick and shovel and ax!
To pay New England's protection,
Your own and the bondholder's tax!

Work! Work! Work!
There are millions of negroes to feed,
And the cost is hitched on with the bondholder's claim,
And the sum of New England's greed.

Tug! Toil! Sweat!
Still harder each day than before,
It will go to keep niggers and bondholders up,
And the wolf away from your door.

Work! Work! Work!
From dawn to the dusk of day,
For our hopes are crushed with a weight of debt
That toil of your life won't pay!

You gave your son to the war!
The rich man loaned his gold!
And the rich man's son is happy to day,
And your's is under the mold!

You did not think, poor man—
You can scarce believe when you're tol l
That the sum which the rich man loaned to the war
Was the price for which you were sold!

Your son was as good as his!
And as dear, perhaps, to you!
But yours died for his, and your daughter now
For his must wash and sew!

Nay, do not pause to think,
Or sigh for your children or wife,
For your moments are mortgaged to hopeless toil!
The rest of your weary life!

The following verse has been interpolated to coming as the verse next to the last, which Mr. Hubbard does not think improves the original:

The bondholder rides in his carriage,
He is one of the privileged few,
Who handles with pride his Government bonds,
But the drudgery is left for you!

MORE OUTRAGES IN INTERIOR KENTUCKY.

Two Men Hung and Three Captured.

Mob Law and Judge Lynch.

From the Danville Gazette of yesterday we take the following account of the recent doings of Judge Lynch & Co. in Mercer, Boyle and adjacent regions:

ANOTHER MAN HUNG.

On Monday night last, about 9 o'clock, a party of men, variously estimated at from fifteen to forty, went to the house of a man named Kelly, living on the farm of J. M. McFerran, Esq., about three miles south of Danville, and inquired who was there. Being told that no one save the family were in the house, they departed and next visited the house of a man named Daniel Rainey, some half mile distant, and on the same farm, where they found a young man named Leake Hicks, about 18 or 19 years of age. They compelled him to get up and go with them, alleging that "he was a spy of Weaver's." Our readers will remember that Weaver was shot by an unknown party at his home near Shelby city, some weeks ago, having one of his legs broken by the ball. A guard of five or six persons were left with Mr. Rainey, while the balance of the party went off with Hicks, the guard leaving at the firing of a gun, which seemed to be a kind of signal. On yesterday morning the body of Hicks was found hanging to a tree by the roadside, in a woodland not far from Rainey's house, being entirely lifeless. The party that executed him were partially disguised by handkerchiefs drawn over their faces.

STILL ANOTHER HANGING.

HARRODSBURG, KY., August 26, 1867.

Editor Gazette:

SIR—On Saturday night, about 1 o'clock, Constable Kirkland with a posse, consisting of eight persons, brought into this place and committed to jail Joseph Sutherland, charged with the heinous crime of rape, on the person of a little girl, 11 or 12 years old in Washington county, on the 5th inst., in connection with three others, yet at large. He was committed on the mittimus of a magistrate. Last night (Sunday) at 1 o'clock, six men appeared at the jail with a prisoner (as they said, Bill Simmons) tied, and requested our worthy jailer, Robt. Gallagher, to receive him. He inquired if they had a mittimus. They replied they had. He, having received a prisoner the night before at the same untimely hour, which proved all right, and not suspecting any trick, invited them in. The outer door was locked, and upon entering the hall of the jail in front of the cell, the visitors drew their weapons and demanded the keys which would let them into Sutherland's cell. Upon entering they took him out and carried him west of town about four miles on the Maxville road, and hung him, where he was found this morning dead. It was found that he had received a pistol or gun shot wound in the right side. What became of the man whom they represented as Simmons, has not transpired at this writing; whether he was hung or not is yet unknown, or whether he was used as a decoy. If so, it was a sharp trick of the party, as Simmons was known to the jailer as a former inmate of the prison, had served in the penitentiary, and had received executive clemency, all known to him and confirmative of the plausibility of the application for admission.

No blame attaches to the jailor under the circumstances. The whole number of persons engaged in the affair is said to be 25 or 30, and it is said they are "Regulators," at least they are "*so called*." Yours, truly, C.

MORE OUTRAGES.

The Rowsey party are reported to have captured three men whom they allege to be Regulators, and have taken them to some place in the knobs. One was captured on Monday morning last, we are informed.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM JOHNSON, ESQ.

Negro Testimony.

BARDSTOWN, August 24, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

I regret to see the COURIER taking sides with the Radicals in favor of admitting negro testimony in all cases in our courts, and complain that, by excluding the negro as a witness in actions or prosecutions where white persons alone are interested parties to the issue, great injustice is done the negro. I deny that any injustice is done the negro, or that he has any cause of complaint on this score. A and B go to law. Both are white. Neither can introduce negro testimony. Is any injustice done the negro, or has he any cause of complaint because he is not admitted as a witness? None; because he has no interest in the controversy. Again: A. and C go to law. A is white. C is black. A cannot introduce negro testimony against C, nor can C introduce negro testimony against A. Then has the white person any advantage over the negro? None. Are they not both restricted to the same kind of testimony? They are, and in this particular, both are on an equality in a court of justice. Then where is the wrong done the negro? No person has a right to complain because he is not permitted to testify as a witness. He has no interest in the controversy, therefore he has no cause of complaint.

It is insisted that negro testimony should be admitted where the negro is a party. This would be giving the negro the right to introduce negro testimony when white persons could not introduce the same testimony for or against each other, and would be giving the negro the advantage.

Suppose a negro and white person are jointly indicted. The negro can introduce as witnesses in his behalf both white persons and negroes, but the white person can introduce white witnesses only, and in this particular the negro has perhaps the advantage, but the white person does not complain of this, because he is willing to forego the benefit, if any, of negro testimony, rather than have such an ignorant and corrupt class as witnesses against him.

Negro litigants have the right to introduce negro witnesses when they only are interested in the issue. The negro has the benefit of the testimony of white persons, but white persons cannot introduce negro testimony. The negro is not denied the benefit of the testimony of any person that a white person is entitled to. A white person cannot introduce any testimony against the negro that the negro cannot introduce against the white person. Where, then, is the wrong and injustice complained of?

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BROWNLOW is preparing his inaugural.

THE COTTON crop of Georgia and Florida has been greatly damaged by recent rains.

THE CATHOLIC Archbishop of Cincinnati arrived from Rome yesterday in the Ville de Paris.

A NEW YORK lawyer was tried in Pittsburg yesterday on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

SCRIBER'S SAW-MILL was burned at Fondulac yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

TWO DARKIES have left Nashville to speak through Georgia by invitation of Conservatives.

DURING the past week the loss by fire in Chicago was $152,725. Insurance, $241,000.

GENERAL THOMAS is ordered to remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

THE ROMAN Catholic Archbishop of Quebec died Sunday.

IT IS now reported that Seward and Randall will have to leave the Cabinet.

CHARGES WILL be preferred this week against the subordinate officers of the freedmen's bureau.

THE SEED crops are suffering for rain throughout Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

AN ABOLITION Congress is in session at Paris.

A GERMAN company has been organized in San Francisco to encourage immigration to Sitka

RUSSIA HAS sent to the United States for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

THE EXCURSIONISTS to the Holy Land on the Quaker City, are at Odessa.

THE VALUE of the cotton exported during the year ending June 30, was $202,807,910.

THE DEMOCRATS of Massachusetts held a State Convention at Worcester October the 1st.

THE CITY Council of Richmond is about opening an almshouse for negroes.

GOV. BROWNLOW has seized the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and appointed a receiver.

THERE WERE 29 deaths from yellow fever at Galveston on Saturday and Sunday.

THE INDIAN war is likely to be interminable. The latest report is that the Indians are all for war.

THE STRIKE on the Mobile and Ohio railroad is ended, and trains commenced running yesterday.

IT IS rumored that in the event of the resignation of Seward, the Hon. Jerry Black will be his successor.

THE GREAT Lycoming company whisky case was decided yesterday in Pittsburg. The parties were found guilty.

THE OFFICIAL order assigning Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, is published this morning.

A RUMOR, via New York intimates that General Grant will soon ask to be relieved from the charge of the War Department.

RICHARD SMITH, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, was yesterday nominated for Congress in the Second Ohio District.

THE WOMAN drowned at Alton, Indiana, Saturday morning, is supposed to have been Mrs. Mary Burton. The name is on her satchel.

THAD. STEVENS has so far recovered in health that he expects to leave for the Northern lakes in a few days.

HON. IRA C. WHITEHEAD, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died at Morristown yesterday morning.

A CONFERENCE of the South German Sovereigns is arranged to take place at Baden at an early day.

THE PRESIDENT was yesterday elected an honorary member of a New York base ball club. He thinks the game moral, delightful and National.

THOS. JONES, deputy jailor of Hudson City, New Jersey, was Sunday morning shot dead at Union Hall by W. Kirtley.

INTELLIGENCE HAS been received at the Haytien Consulate, New York, that ex-Emperor Zoloque had died of appoplexy.

A SEVERE tornado visited Bellevieu, Ky., just above Newport, on Saturday, blowing down several houses and doing other damage.

AT BUFFALO Saturday a canal boat steersman killed a fellow steersman with a capstan bar. The murdered man's name is unknown.

JOHN SAVAGE has accepted of the position of chief organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood. He expects to be able to unite both wings.

THE CONTINUED drouth has killed off the army worm in Arkansas and Mississippi, and an average crop is likely to be made.

THE MESSENGER of the Dominican Government who is sent to treat for the sale of Samana, has not yet arrived.

THE SCIENTIFIC Association of Vermont adjourned, after a session of several days. The next meeting will be held in Chicago on the first Wednesday in August, '68.

THE BODIES of the two abandoned women, who were drowned at Cairo, Sunday morning, were found yesterday. Their names are Mattie Jones and Alice Forshee.

MIKE MCCOOLE has delayed his departure from St. Louis for Cincinnati until the middle of the week. Betting on the forthcoming mill still continues in Mike's favor.

THE RECEIPTS of grain at Chicago, yesterday, by railroad and canal, amount to 616,333 bushels, the heaviest receipts in one day thus far this year.

THE ORDER for the removal of Sickles from the command of the Second District has at length been issued. Major Gen. Canby has been appointed as his successor.

THE PRESIDENT has made a direct issue with Grant. He permits Hancock to annul or repeal such acts of Sheridan as he may see fit, without reference to Gen. Grant's recent order.

A MISUNDERSTANDING has arisen between Austria and Italy in relation to the return of the Venetian Archives, which were removed when Venice was evacuated by the Austrians.

THE CORRESPONDENCE between General Grant and the President on the subject of the removal of General Sheridan is published in full this morning.

ADVICES FROM Spain are conflicting. The Government asserts that the insurrection is at an end, while the insurgents maintain their revolt is a success.

A. G. HAMMOND, formerly President of the Merchants Trust Company, Chicago, died of cholera morbus at Westbrook, Conn., yesterday. His life was insured for $25,000.

THE SCHEUTZER Festival closed at Baltimore last night. Eighteen to twenty-five thousand persons visited the park and the festival was a grand success.

A MAN named Nelson confessed yesterday in Nashville, that he was one of the murderers of Byrom, and averred that the three men convicted of the murder are innocent.

A PARTY of dissolute men and women crossing the Ohio river at Cairo on Saturday were precipitated into the water by the skiff careening, and two of the women drowned.

A FIENDISH attempt was made the other night near Athens, Ohio, by two men, to throw the express train of the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad off the track. They were arrested.

THE PRESIDENT is said to be contemplating the issuance of a general amnesty proclamation. He maintains that he has the constitutional power to do so.

THERE WERE two hundred and nine deaths in St. Louis during the past week, sixty-five of which are reported as having occurred from cholera morbus.

THE GERMAN societies of Buffalo, New York, are holding two days festivities, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the German poet Freiligrath, now in exile in London.

THE STEAMER St. David, which sailed Friday from Quebec for Liverpool, went ashore on Matares Saturday, but got off without damage, and proceeded on her way.

IT IS said that Gen. Prim, the Spanish revolutionary leader, if he can succeed in his designs, will sell Cuba to the United States, the price to be determined by a mixed commission.

GEN. POPE has generously consented to allow the Georgia University to resume its exercises, on condition that the newspapers are silent as to the commencement speech that caused their suppression.

THE SULTAN of Turkey is reported as saying to his Prime Minister on his return to Constantinople that his reception abroad had strengthened in him a desire to assure impartial protection to all his subjects.

THE TRIAL of Julius F. Hartwell, late clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston commenced yesterday. Hartwell is charged with having unlawfully loaned large sums of money to Edward Carter and Mellen, Ward & Co.

GEN SCHOFIELD has decided that the Virginia poor laws shall be enforced now that the bureau has ceased serving rations to the destitute blacks. This will return many of that class now infesting the cities to the places from whence they came.

NEWS FROM Vancouver's Island states that a proposition is being freely discussed in the British metropolis for the transfer of the Island to the United States, in liquidation of the claims growing out of the depredations of the Alabama. This news is very far-fetched.

THERE HAVE been no formal resignations of Cabinet officers. The Intelligencer's statement to that effect was based upon the fact that the members had all expressed a willingness to retire if the President desired them to do so.

GEN. ROUSSEAU has written a letter to Gen. Grant in relation to the charges preferred against him by Gen. Sheridan, in which he says the allegations of the latter are false, and that he expressed no opinion for or against his policy while in his district.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE RAM Stonewall sailed yesterday for Japan.

THERE WERE 21 deaths from yellow fever at Galveston, Tuesday.

SEVENTY PERSONS registered yesterday in Charleston, of whom 26 were whites.

COTTON PICKING will commence in Arkansas next week.

THE COTTON crop of Alabama has been greatly damaged by the drouth and by worms.

GEN. WALLACE, Adjutant of the 10th infantry, died at New Orleans on Tuesday of yellow fever.

NINE YOUNG ladies took the vail at Nashville yesterday.

OVER A thousand persons have been indicted at Nashville for drinking beer on Sundays.

THE NEW YORK Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse, September 25th.

THE WHOLE number of voters registered in Alabama is 160,995, of whom 72,747 are white and 88,248 are black.

DR. JAMES JACKSON, a distinguished physician, died on Tuesday evening, in Boston, aged eighty-nine years.

THE RESULT of registration in North Carolina shows that two blacks have registered to one white.

THE FIFTH National Horse Show commenced Tuesday, at Springfield, Mass., under most favorable auspices.

CHAUNCEY LARKIN, the notorious confidence man, was arrested in New York yesterday for several crimes.

IN THE base ball match at Philadelphia yesterday the Mutuals, of New York, beat the Athletes. Score, 23 against 21.

AN ORDER has been issued directing General Sickles to report to the Adjutant General at New York.

REGISTRATION RETURNS from four precincts of Granville county, N. C., show an aggregate of 357 whites and 1,017 blacks.

THE PRESIDENT has directed that the peninsula island in San Francisco bay be reserved for military purposes.

AN IMMIGRATION society is being organized in Nashville by the Germans. They hope to induce their countrymen to settle in Tennessee.

THE PRESS of Berlin are highly incensed at the result of the Salzburg conference. It is feared the peace of Europe hangs in the balance.

MINISTER MORRIS has had an interview with the Sultan, and presented him with the resolutions of Congress in relation to the revolt of the Cretans.

THE INSURRECTION in Spain is progressing. The rebels are reported as having captured the ancient city of Saragossa.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH has been informed by those in the President's confidence that his resignation will not be accepted.

THE NUMBER of deaths in Chicago last week were one hundred and twenty, against two hundred and fifty-five for the same week last year.

TWO MORE suicides are reported at St. Louis yesterday. At least thirty self-murders have been committed there this summer.

A MAGNIFICENT block of marble front stores are to be erected in St. Louis on the site of the Lindell Hotel.

THE LAKE shore grape growers' association met near Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. A better than average crop of grapes this year is reported.

IMMENSE FRAUDS on the revenue have just been discovered in New York. Merchants in high standing both there and in Boston are implicated.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Conneautville, Pa., yesterday morning, the flames laying waste an area of two acres, including the Presbyterian church.

THE PRESIDENT still refuses to give to the press his correspondence with Grant on the removal of Stanton. He regards his reply to Grant on Sheridan's removal a reply to both.

JAMES DUNCAN, commissary to the Confederate Wirz at Andersonville, escaped from Fort Pulaski last week. He was sentenced for fifteen years. He has gone to France.

FROM ST. LOUIS to St. Paul, via the North Missouri and Iowa Central, the whole road, five hundred and seventy-five miles, will be completed by January, 1, 1869.

A FIRE AT Greensburg, Indiana, Tuesday, destroyed property to the amount of $100,000. The heaviest losers were Bradley & Bro., woolen manufacturers.

A MAN named James Herriott was thrown upon a belt, down under the gearing, and instantly killed, at Roberts' Saw Mill, at Berwick, Ohio, Monday evening.

REGISTRATION IN Georgia has been completed, and, contrary to expectations, the blacks are some 2,000 in the majority. It was expected the whites would have a majority of 3,000.

THE CINCINNATI and Lafayette Railroad Company will immediately rebuild their machine-shops at Lafayette, Ind., and add a round-house to to them. The City Council has vacated part of a street for this purpose.

THE PAY Department is now paying about fifteen thousand additional bounty claims each month. They are paid as fast as the Second Auditor furnishes a certified statement that the claimant is entitled to bounty.

THE PRESIDENT is represented as being so determined to oust Gen. Howard from the Freedmen's Bureau as to be willing to substitute a negro in his place if one could be found willing to take it. Extremely problematical.

GEN. CARTER has issued an order stopping the disbandment of the Tennessee State Guard, assigning as a reason therefor the bad conduct of outlaws and disloyalty in certain portions of the State.

THE CHOLERA is ravaging the Indian country south of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent of the population of Fort Gibson have died, and 60 soldiers and 75 Indians at Fort Arbuckle have succumbed to the scourge.

THE LOSSES by the conflagration of the Cincinnati railroad machine shop, at Lafayette, Ind., are now estimated at fully two hundred thousand dollars. Four locomotives and the best stationary engine in Indiana were destroyed.

THE FREEDMEN of the 1st and 4th Georgia Congressional districts have issued an address, in which they take the ground that the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office, and that hereafter they will only vote for men of their own color.

AARON JONES was arrested in Cincinnati yesterday, and held in $300 bond not to fight in Hamilton county. He gave bond, of course, and the fight will take place on Saturday, as announced, somewhere in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

JOS. ANDERSON, recently from Mississippi, was found dead Monday evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, St. Louis. He was about thirty-five years old. Appearances indicate that he had taken an overdose of chloroform.

DR. M. R. RAMSEY, a physician of Memphis, while visiting a patient Tuesday night, was waylaid, robbed and murdered, and his body hidden in a swamp. A man named John Zaney was arrested on suspicion of having done the deed.

A MAN by the name of W. H. Fink was so badly maltreated at a prayer-meeting, five miles southeast of Warsaw, Indiana, Sunday evening, that he died of the injuries he received. Some eight or ten persons were engaged in the affray. It is said to have been caused by an old grudge.

DENVER (COLORADO) papers give encouraging accounts of mining prospects thereabout. Travel on the overland route continues uninterrupted. Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are making the usual time to Julesburg without molestation.

THE PRESIDENT has issued an order appointing Gen. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, in place of Sheridan, who is directed to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and not come to Washington, as ordered by General Grant in the previous order.

QUITE A serious riot occurred near St. Louis on Saturday night, at the quarry on Carondelet avenue, which resulted in the smashing of a steam engine by the mob. Several policemen present, who were in sympathy with the rioters, refused to interfere, and have since been suspended from their functions.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON a difficulty occurred at Des Plains station, on the Northwestern railroad, between a gang of rowdies and some citizens of that place, which resulted in the shooting and instant death of a young German from Chicago, named Peter Menschen. The man who shot him, Thos. Guenin, has been arrested.

ANOTHER RADICAL Convention was held at Nashville yesterday, to decide the question as to who should receive the nomination of the party. The Myers faction being present in force, he of course was renominated. The election promises to be very exciting.

GEN. GRANT has requested General Howard to furnish an estimate of the funds required for the Freedmen's Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, unless longer continued by the next session of Congress. It is not likely that any estimates for its support beyond that period will be made until after Congress meets.

THE REPORT of the directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which road has nearly twelve hundred miles of track in operation, shows that the earnings of that corporation for the last fiscal year exceeded $10,000,000. The net earnings, after deducting expenses and taxes, exceeded $3,000,000.

THE RAILROAD from Macon to Atlanta, Mo., will be completed on Friday. On Saturday the contractors will commence laying the track on the west branch, from Moberly to Brunswick, a distance of forty miles, which is to be finished by the 1st of November. From Brunswick to Kansas City, ninety miles, the road is to be completed on the 1st of September, 1868.

WEEKLY COURIER.

MONDAY MORNING. - - SEPT. 2, 1867.

RECEPTION OF GOV. BRAMLETTE.

THE PROGRAMME.

THE TRIP TO ELIZABETHTOWN.

Gov. Bramlette and suite will leave Frankfort this afternoon and will reach here at 7 o'clock this evening. He will be met on his arrival by his Honor Mayor Tomppert and the General Council, who will extend to him a cordial greeting and escort him to the lodgings prepared for him at Willard's Hotel, where he will be entertained as the guest of the city.

On Tuesday morning at 8:10 o'clock, the Governor and suite, accompanied by Mayor Tomppert and the General Council, the Democratic Central Committee of the city, and citizens generally, will proceed to Elizabethtown in the train specially provided for them. After pronouncing his valedictory and witnessing the inauguration of his successor, he will return on the special train to the city and be escorted by Mayor Tomppert to the lodgings provided for him at the Louisville Hotel.

The Retiring Governor.

Governor Thomas E. Bramlette will to-morrow surrender his official powers to the distinguished gentleman chosen by the voice of Kentucky to succeed him. Although he advocated the election of another, we believe that he will welcome his successor with a sincere wish that his administration may prove a blessing to the people, and with a sincere desire to second all his efforts in that direction. The whole official career of the retiring Governor justifies this confidence. He held the office during four years of civil strife, when intestine feuds and all the lawlessness born of war, raged in the State and imposed upon its Executive difficulties and responsibilities such as never before surrounded a Governor of Kentucky. Discharging his duties amid circumstances of peculiar trial, it is meet that his political opponents shall cheerfully accord the praise which is his due, and judge with charity where they cannot applaud.

No State has been more fortunate in her selection of Governors than Kentucky. From the day when she first took her place as a State in the Union until the outbreak of the late war, her civil safety and prosperity were guarded by a long line of Governors who had, as their respective terms of office expired, surrendered their high trust with unstained hands to their successors, and borne with them to private life the confidence and affection of their people. No matter what dissension as to party politics existed or how high party feeling ran, the names of our Governors were never coupled with charges of official dishonor, laws violated or duties evaded. Some of them statesmen, others warriors or judges of high distinction, and yet others elevated from the humble walks of life; they all were patriotic men who jealously guarded the honor of Kentucky, venerated her laws, loved her people, and owned no higher ambition than to so discharge their duties as to earn their approval.

It is no ordinary compliment to say that Gov. Bramlette deserves to be ranked high among his illustrious predecessors, and that while none of them entered the office under auspices less favorable to a charitable construction of his acts, or discharged its duties under such trying circumstances, yet none of them retired with a larger share of the public confidence in his official integrity and in the sincerity of his devotion to the people of Kentucky.

Whatever may be thought of his opinions, or of the wisdom of his decisions, men of all parties give him credit for the most generous feeling and the sincerest wish to do right. The greatest complaint that has been made of his administration, is founded on his lavish issue of executive pardons. Our jails were filled with men of all parties incarcerated for war crimes, and from a conscientious conviction that he could not otherwise restore peace to the State, the Governor has undoubtedly exercised his clemency upon the universal amnesty principle. Some people blame him for this, and hold him responsible for the Lynch law which has prevailed in portions of the State; but in view of the favorable contrast which our State presents to Tennessee and Missouri, we think the judgment harsh and premature.

It should not be forgotten that the criminal docket was never before so crowded with prosecutions growing out of the war, nor our jails so filled with criminals made such in many instances by the war. To have permitted these prosecutions would have made Kentucky the battle ground of innumerable guerrilla clans. To have adopted a general amnesty principle and carried it out without including some exceptional cases, would have required greater wisdom and minuter knowledge of facts than any one man possesses. That he pardoned some who should have been punished, we grant; but we cannot see how the power could have been exercised to the extent demanded by the exigencies of the occasion without making some and perhaps many mistakes. We believe the policy was both magnanimous and wise. While in Tennessee and Missouri the vengeance of the victor became the law of the land it must be said to the ever lasting honor of Gov. Bramlette that, in times of bitterness and hostility, his clemency was as free to the confederate as to the union man. If he erred in going to the extent he did, the harshest verdict that can be pronounced must still be that it was the honest error of a good-hearted and conscientious officer.

There can be no doubt that Governor Bramlette incurred a share of the odium which justly attaches to the military measures by which the will of the people was in a measure suppressed when he was elected. But by no act of his, since his inauguration, has he shown the slightest sympathy with any such measures. No peaceful citizen has ever had cause to dread the executive power in his hands, and his steadiest opponents came at last to confide in his anxious zeal for their peaceful enjoyment of their rights, while they learned to respect the earnestness with which he used the little power of his position to protect the State from the evil designs of those with whom he had been politically associated.

It is well known that Governor Bramlette has not been our political guide; but, while we have opposed him in politics, we have tried to judge him justly, and we give it as our opinion that the political liberality which pervades Kentucky, the kindness between union and rebel soldiers, the general good feeling which insures peace and conservatism are the results, in a great measure, of the course he has pursued. When that course is compared with that of the war Governors of Tennessee and Missouri, it challenges the admiration of every just man, and the contrasted results redound to the honor of our State.

Governor Bramlette has shown himself a patriotic, generous, and high-minded Kentucky gentleman. As such he will retire to private life with the best wishes of men of all parties for his happiness and prosperity. Enjoying the kind regards of the people, and their confidence in the purity of his motives, he can well afford to refer the wisdom of his political views, and of his official conduct, to the logic of events and to the impartial verdict of after times.

☞ We are much gratified at the disposition evinced by our people to pay proper respect to Governor Bramlette, on his retirement from the office he has filled with such distinguished credit to himself and so much honor and benefit to the State. When he removes here he will find hosts of friends ready to extend him a cordial greeting to his new home.

☞ The great Bourbon Fair will take place this week, and ranking as it always does, first, the exhibition this season promises to be of surpassing interest. There will be a hop at the Bourbon House every night during the fair, and visitors will receive a genuine old Kentucky welcome.

☞ The members of the General Council will meet at Mayor Tomppert's office this evening, at 6 o'clock, and proceed, in carriages provided for them, to meet Governor Bramlette on the arrival of the Frankfort train, and escort him to his lodgings.

☞ Elizabethtown will have a larger crowd to-morrow than is usually seen there. We understand there will be a general moving in that direction of persons on the line of rail roads within convenient reach of the place.

☞ Through trains are now running between Hickman, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee.

The Cotton Crop—Its Prospects.

The vast importance of the cotton crop of the Southern States upon the business of the country and the commerce of the world, gives a high degree of interest to it from the planting to the picking. There is no one who is not interested in it, for the reason that cotton is an article of universal consumption, and a short crop advances the price while a full crop makes it cheap. It has more real cash value, by which we mean that it enters more into the commercial operations of the world, than any other crop. Of course no one now looks for any such crops as were raised before the war. The South has been impoverished; its great labor system has been destroyed, and only partially replaced; the capital to conduct planting operations is wanting, as well as the necessary implements, and food has been scarce. The freedman works only when it suits him, and is altogether unreliable. Besides this, the crop is subject to many contingencies, any of which materially affect the quantity produced.

Last year the crop was a partial failure, and the effect upon both sections of the country was disastrous. Louisville felt the effects to a very serious extent, and its trade in every department languished.

For these reasons, as we have remarked, the prospects of the crop are watched with eager interest. Reports from the cotton-growing sections at the opening of the season indicated that a much larger crop would be raised this year than last. The planters were planting a greater breadth of ground, the freedmen had begun to understand that they must work or starve, and the season was propitious. Everything looked flattering. If the crop escaped the several contingencies to which it was liable an immense amount would be raised, and streams of wealth would pour into the country to relieve the distress of the people and to repair the wastes and devastations of the war. There was but one drawback and that was the want of capital with which to operate. The disturbed condition of the country and the uncertainty in regard to the future status of the cotton growing States and people repelled both labor and capital. Men with capital did not rush to invest it in property which might become the object of confiscation so fiercely and confidently threatened and the tide of emmigration was turned from States where there was no law except the will of a military despot. In addition to this, thousands of enterprising Northern men, who passed into the South last year and invested their capital in the cultivation of cotton, were either ruined or disgusted by their ill-success, and if they had any capital left they withdrew it and embarked it in some other business more certain, though, perhaps, not promising such heavy returns.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks the prospect was flattering, and high hopes were entertained. We wish that we could say that these hopes had all been fulfilled, but we cannot. In many portions of the cotton growing region drouth and the ravages of that deadly enemy of the crop, the worm, have materially effected the quantity which will be produced, though these causes have not yet occasioned the damage which was at first apprehended. The complaints are not general, and only come from a few localities of inconsiderable extent. As a general thing the prospect is still good for an average crop. We make the following brief summary from our reports from the several cotton growing States:

In North Carolina the cotton crop is reported to have been doing moderately well previous to late very heavy rains, which it is feared will injure it to some extent; the effect of rains, however, generally depends upon their continuing for some time, and it is therefore hoped that fine weather will repair most of the damage done.

In South Carolina the reports are favorable, perhaps more uniformly so from all the different counties than in any other State.

In Georgia the reports are also favorable, neither the worms nor the rains having done any great damage as yet.

In Alabama the reports are hardly as good, the rains have passed without working any great injury, but the worm has made its appearance and planters very much fear its ravages—some reports, however, from Montgomery are very flattering.

In Florida incessant rains which were still prevailing at the date of latest news, it was feared would injure the crop both in quantity and quality.

In Mississippi the reports from the northern and central portions of the State are good, but in the southern sections the worm is much complained of.

In Louisiana the reports of ravages by the worm are very bad—the district in the vicinity of Shreveport forms an exception to this rule. In some localities the crop is reported to be entirely destroyed.

In Texas accounts are also quite unfavorable, from the lower counties the reports of ravages by the worm are unusually discouraging, and some parties think it doubtful if more than half a crop will be secured.

In Arkansas and Tennessee reports are favorable, the cotton is reported in good condition, though hardly as much land as usual is under cultivation.

Taking the reports altogether they are less favorable, especially from the largest cotton growing States, than they were at this time last year.

It is too early, however, to make any positive calculations upon the crop for the reason that it is still exposed to many accidents, a drouth of considerable duration or a second crop of worms might be productive of serious consequences, but it is to be hoped that these things will not occur, and that such a crop will be produced as will rejuvenate trade through all of its thousand arteries and go far to restore the shattered fortunes of the men of the South who are now laboring with such manly energy.

The Long Agony Over.

After a vast amount of guessing and speculation and multiplied columns of contradictory telegraphic dispatches, on the question of the position of Gen. Sheridan and the probability of his removal, the long agony is over. Our dispatches this morning contain the order from the War Department assigning Gen. Hancock to the command of Sheridan's district, and ordering Sheridan to Fort Leavenworth.

It has been known for several days that the President had ordered Sheridan's removal, but it was stated that General Grant did not recognize the right of the President to remove the department commanders, and refused to issue the order. The result shows that this statement was not true. The question of the President's authority over the department commanders is now settled. He has throttled two of the military tyrants, and it is likely that these examples will put the others on their good behavior, and make them more cautious how they usurp powers not belonging to them. The effect will unquestionably be wholesome.

The Department Commanders had got the idea into their heads that Congress had stripped the President of all his powers and that they were out of his reach. But he has shown them that he has an arm long enough and firm enough to collar them in the midst of their unlawful exploits and drag them from their places.

Sheridan will now have an opportunity amid the wilds of Kansas, of reflecting upon the mutability of human affairs, and of giving the Indians, who just now seem to be needing some such teacher as he is, a taste of his overbearing and irrascible disposition. Sickles will now have time to ride about in his four-horse carriage and smoke cigars, which will not be as damaging to the public interests as his petty tyranny and his interference with the fiats of the Supreme Court.

☞ An animal six inches long, with scales like a fish, has been removed from the stomach of a young lady in Jefferson, Ohio.—[Exchange.

We don't object to these proceedings, for we have no doubt that many of these scaly devils would get into Congress, were nature suffered to take its course. There are plenty of precedents.

We wish that Stevens and Sickles and Stanton had been thus early "removed."

Philopœna.

We publish this morning the conclusion of this very interesting story, translated from the French for the COURIER. Those who wish the first parts of the story can yet be supplied with back numbers of the paper containing it, by applying at our counting room.

DEATH OF A KENTUCKIAN IN TEXAS.—The McKinney (Texas) Enquirer of the 10th inst. announces the death of Hon. R. L. Waddell, formerly a member of Congress, who emigrated from Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1856 or 1857.

The Admission of Negro Testimony.

Notwithstanding the obvious necessity of changing our laws on the subject of negro testimony, which we think we have very conclusively shown in preceding articles, there are some so blind that they will not recognize the justice of the policy, or who are so prejudiced that they will not admit it. They cling to the forms and practices and laws which were adapted to the condition of slavery, but which have no force or relevancy now with dogged tenacity, and seem to think that the whole frame work of society will be broken up if the negro is permitted to testify in our courts.

We notice that our articles have brought out a response from our usually able and sensible contemporary of the Bowling Green Democrat. The editor seems to be perfectly impracticable upon this subject and criticises our position with no little severity.

The Gazette thinks that our articles on this subject have been dictated by "a tender consideration for the unfortunate negroes lately set free;" are calculated to work evil rather than good to both races, and appeals to our "sober second thought." We can assure our contemporary that motives of a very different character from those he ascribes controlled us in the adoption of the position we now occupy. We have regarded the subject with reference to the interests of both races and a sound public policy. We have reached the conclusion that the rights and interests of the white race are as much involved in the question as those of the blacks, and have treated it outside as well as inside of the fact that whether we assent to the policy or not it will inevitably be fixed upon us.

In considering a question of this magnitude and importance it is proper to discard prejudice, and to reach the truth it is absolutely necessary to do it. We must not now look upon the enfranchised negro as a slave to which the same laws are applicable, but we must recognize the fact that he is free and legislate for him and ourselves accordingly. His civil rights having been changed, the laws concerning him must also be changed to correspond with his new condition. As he has by his enfranchisement acquired the legal right to make contracts we must have laws to compel him to be faithful to his contracts. As he has acquired the right to hold property, we must have laws to protect him in that right. This every one will admit is only simple justice. So too, we must adapt all of our laws to his changed condition.

It is the hight of folly to argue as the article upon which we are commenting does, that the same reasons that excluded negro testimony against the white man while the negro was in a state of slavery still exist. The Democrat argues that in a condition of slavery the negro was under a healthy moral restraint and could be controlled by his master, and that therefore it was safer to let him testify then than now when in a state of freedom. Did it ever occur to the editor that the fact that the negro was under the absolute control of his master was the principal reason of the law excluding his testimony from the courts? It was not merely to prevent him from revenging himself upon his master, for real or fancied injuries, by bearing false witness against him, that his testimony was excluded, for the negro knew that the master would have opportunities running through his whole life to retaliate upon him, and this apprehension would always restrain him; but it was because the master having absolute control of him could compel him to swear against others for his own benefit. For instance, two neighbors might become involved in a controversy either of a personal or pecuniary nature. One owned negroes and the other had none. The slave owner wishing to do injustice to his neighbor, if negroes were permitted to testify, could bring twenty, fifty or one hundred slaves into court instructed as to the evidence they should give, and put their oaths against the unsupported testimony of the neighbor who was to be wronged thereby.

To revenge himself upon his non-slaveholding neighbor the slave owner might charge him with hog stealing, arson, murder or any other crime, and bring in his slaves to prove it, they being compelled to testify as he directed.

Again, under the system of slavery the slave usually lived with his master upon the plantation, and the master had him under his eye; saw that he was not wronged, and was in all cases his protector and avenger. Now the case is changed. He has no protection but the law, and if he is not permitted to testify he is at the mercy of any ruffian or robber who chooses to assail him when there are no white witnesses present. Consequently the right to testify is an important one; in fact one of the necessities of his existence.

It is certain that the negro will soon learn the consequences of false swearing, and will be as careful to avoid them as the white man, and his knowledge of the superior intelligence of the white man, and his shrewdness in detecting falsehoods, will be an additional restraint, and check any disposition to testify to anything but the truth. Juries now are the judges of the credibility of witnesses, and the general character of a witness for truth and veracity can always be investigated.

To admit the negro to the witness stand is not, as the Bowling Green Democrat asserts, any recognition of the equality af races, any more than the acceptance of things which have filled up the missing links in the chain of so many notable cases of circumstantial evidence. The negro's testimony will be accepted for what it is worth and nothing more.

But we maintain as we have maintained throughout the discussion of this subject that the rights of the white man are equally involved with those of the negro in this policy. There are thousands of cases in which the negro might not have any interest in testifying or any desire to do it where the refusal to receive his testimony might work serious injury to white men and defeat the ends of justice. In communities where there are a large number of negroes, as in the Southern States, innumerable controversies are likely to arise between white men to which negroes will be the only witnesses, and in regard to which without their evidence the courts will be liable to give erroneous decisions. These negro witnesses being familiar with the facts, and knowing the decisions to be wrong, will soon acquire a contempt for the administration of the law, and relying upon its uncertainty be led to believe that in the commission of crime they have immunity from punishment. Thus while justice is defeated crime will be increased.

But the Democrat says that "the Civil Rights Bill is not a rule of action for our own State courts in matters involving the admissibility of evidence, as has been lately decided in our Court of Appeals by Justice Robertson in the case of W. J. Bowlin vs. the Commonwealth. Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with these matters, and there is no danger of conflict between the Federal and State authorities on these points." And this is asserted in the face of the notorious fact that Congress has already interfered, and that whether it has any constitutional right to do it or not, it has imposed the rule upon us, which we can neither evade nor repeal.

Negro testimony is daily received and acted upon in the Federal courts, and it is very poor consolation to a man who is arrested in Hickman county, or some point still further remote, and compelled to come to Louisville to the Federal court, upon the testimony of a negro, to answer for some frivolous offense, and be subjected to the expense of officers fees and fees and mileage for witnesses for that great distance, to tell him that Justice Robertson has decided that the civil rights bill does not apply to our local courts. That is the very reason why he is subjected to all this unnecessary trouble, loss of time and expense. The Federal courts being the only ones in which negroes are allowed to testify the Government has determined and enacted that until he is allowed to testify in the local courts, all alleged offences against him shall be tried in the Federal Courts. If the negro was allowed to testify in the local courts he would be compelled to file his complaints in the county where the alleged offences against him were committed, where his own character as well as that of the defendant was known, and where the case could be speedily and cheaply decided; and so long as the laws of Congress place it in the power of a negro to put any white man to all of this inconvenience which could be avoided by permitting the negro to testify in the local courts, are we not biting our nose off to spite our face by refusing to make him a witness in the local courts?

The editor of the Democrat may be unable, as he says he is, "to see the difference between permitting a negro to testify against a white man, and permitting him to sit on juries and exercise the elective franchise." If he can see no difference it is his misfortune, and the great majority of the people have the advantage of him. We are satisfied that upon more mature reflection his eyes will be opened.

CUPID AND ST. CRISPIN.

One Damsel, Two Lovers and Many Glasses of Lager Breed a Fight.

A SMALL TEUTONIC WAR.

The railroad of Love generally runs smoothly, except when Jealousy places obstructions upon the track, then an accident—sometimes of a serious and sometimes of a comic nature—is certain to occur. We were a witness of one of the latter yesterday afternoon, which deserves to be recorded, if for no other purpose than to show Dan Cupid up in the character of a clown.

Coming up Market street yesterday evening we were met by a couple of our Teutonic friends—two as good-hearted, jovial blades as ever swigged lager or chewed pretzel—who, to all appearance, had been pouring libations down their throats to the memory and honor of St. Gambrinus. One was of the fat and jolly type, overflowing with good humor and beer. The other made up for his lack of obesity by a redundance of animal spirits refreshing to behold. They both, as soon as they saw us, approached with out-stretched hands, and faces illumined with smiles like twin meadows beneath an April morning's sun, and insisted upon our accompanying them into a beer saloon for the purpose of indulging in a glass. As our strictly temperate habits forbade the indulgence, we endeavored to excuse ourself. But excuses were unavailing. German obstinacy and lager beer, when well mixed, are hard to contend against. We found the combination impossible to resist, and putting the best face we could upon the "force of circumstances beyond our control," accompanied them into a saloon. What transpired there in the drinking line is nobody's business but our own.

We should have stated that our friends are disciples of St. Crispin. We make the assertion now, in order "to vindicate the truth of history." We had been seated but a short time at a table, when a dispute arose between our friends about a fair young German girl to whom, it seems, both were paying their addresses. As the beer flowed freely angry words waxed high, and we began to think that the end would leave us sole possessor of the field. At last matters reached a pitch, wherein words were like the tufts of grass flung by the humane old gentleman at the naughty boys up in his apple tree. Blows became the order of the day. Fatty struck out at Lean with his right, missed him, and planted a socdologer upon the pictured proboscis of the lamented Lincoln hanging against the wall. Lean returned the compliment by feeling for Fatty's eye with his left, which caught a beer glass along side the handle, and sent it in pieces to the floor. First blood for the beer glass. Fatty then made for the provision basket of Lean ram fashion. Lean played the drop game, and Fatty's head came in collision with the door-post, sending him back upon his haunches considerably stunned. First knock down for the door-post. The landlord picked up Fatty and sponged him off with a glass of beer. We performed the same office for Lean. Just as the champions were about to engage in another round, a mutual friend stepped in dressed up in his Sunday best, and wearing a wedding favor in his buttonhole. The latter object caught the eyes of the belligerent rivals at the same moment, when the following conversation occurred:

Fatty, Lean, —"Who's pen married, Hans?

Hans—Katrine ——."

Fatty, Lean, —"Der tuyful."

Hans—"Nixder tuyful, but Katrine ——."

Fatty, Lean, —"Ven?"

Hans—"'Pout an hour ago."

Fatty—"Lean, I'se peen von damn fool."

Lean—"No, Fatty, I'se peen von damn fool."

Fatty—"Den ve's poth peen von damn fool."

Lean—"Yaw."

Fatty—"Let's all take some lager, and forget all 'pout te gal."

Lean—"Dat's vot I say."

And as Fatty, Lean and Hans buried their faces in huge flagons of the foaming beverage, we stole quietly away to our sanctum in order to write this veracious account of the terrific combat.

The Latest Sensation.

Since the papers of the Northwest killed off the lake monster, the lovers of the horrific have been on a short allowance of sensational food. We thought at the time the rash reporter of the Chicago Tribune took the life of the pet of lake Michigan that he was killing the goose that laid golden eggs for his readers. When the beloved monster was alive and kicking, it was his wont to lash the waves of whatever body of water he happened to be in, "into a tempest," and scream and groan, O, so beautifully. But now death lies on him like an untimely rock upon the durndest snake in all the world, and now the Chicago papers have nothing in them but the ordinary occurences of every-day life in that city, such as murders, rapes, robberies, and the customary divorce cases.

St. Louis, however, is coming up in the sensational line. In that city they have a wonderful boy, who is so good as to suffer himself to be seen in several places at the same time. His ubiquity is gravely vouched for by the usual number of respectable names, and the usual number of fools are highly excited about him. He has been seen at Paducah, St. Louis, and a small town in the interior of Illinois at the same time, and for aught we know by the same persons.

We have no particular objection to this multitude of boy appearing wherever and whenever he pleases on earth, but do object to his appearance in all the papers at the same time, each claiming him as original and locating him at the most convenient points. It is exceedingly bothersome to a news editor hunting for veracious items.

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that this multifarious boy is strongly anti-Radical and unalterably opposed to the abolition of slavery. He is also dead set against the admission of negro testimony.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

We give below as compiled from the official returns, the total vote and the majorities of the respective candidates over their competitors:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Helm	90,225
Barnes	33,939
Kinkead	13,167

Helm's majority over Barnes, 56,286; over Kinkead, 77,058; over both, 43,119.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Stevenson	88,222
Baker	32,505
Taylor	11,473

Stevenson over Baker, 56,717; over Taylor, 76,749; over both, 44,244.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Rodman	86,743
Brown	31,981
Harlan	11,777

Rodman over Brown, 54,762; over Harlan, 74,966; over both, 42,985.

AUDITOR.

Smith	86,362
Adams	32,468
Hurtt	11,317

Smith over Adams, 53,894; over Hurtt, 75,045; over both, 42,577.

TREASURER.

Tate	85,744
Roark	31,084
Allen	11,588

Tate over Roark, 54,660; over Allen, 74,156, over both, 43,072.

REGISTER LAND OFFICE.

Dawson	85,817
Fidler	31,138
Craddock	10,993

Dawson over Fiddler, 54,679; over Craddock, 74,824; over both, 43,686.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Smith	86,248
Stevenson	31,578
Harney	11,038

Smith over Stevenson, 54,670; over Harney, 77,210; over both, 43,612.

Third Congressional District.

Official vote for Congress in the Third District at the special August election, 1867:

Counties.	J. S. Golladay	W. T. Jackman	J. R. Curd	Scattering
Allen	451	101	59	00
Barren	1,094	60	192	39
Clinton	86	81	15	00
Cumberland	425	84	5	00
Hart	848	40	49	00
Logan	1,011	5	347	00
Monroe	314	00	00	00
Metcalfe	440	21	8	00
Russell	341	368	00	2
Simpson	265	00	220	00
Todd	576	15	43	00
Warren	788	77	327	1
	6,619	850	1,175	42

Michigan.

They have a new constitution in Michigan giving married women absolute control of their own property during marriage. This is all well enough, but we should like to have an amendment added giving the people of the South control of the property stolen from them by the Michigan troops during the war.

Michigan may have some honest men within her borders. She ought to have for she did not lose one during the war. And it may be that she had some officers and soldiers in the late war that would not steal, but we never saw one of that sort, and we have never been able to hear of one.

FATAL AFFRAY AT LEXINGTON.—Buck Owens, and —— Atchison had an altercation in Lexington on Saturday, during which the latter was shot in the side, dying in a few minutes.

The Official Vote.

Elsewhere we reproduce our table of the vote for Governor, corrected to correspond with the vote as officially declared by the Board of Canvassers. We omit the vote for the other State offices, and content ourselves with publishing the official certificates herewith, as also those for Judges, Commonwealth Attorneys, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28, 1867.

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. Van Winkle, Secretary of State, and Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have this day examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Governor, and find John L. Helm received 90,225 votes, Sidney M. Barnes received 33,939 votes, and W. B. Kinkead received 13,167 votes.

Wherefore John L. Helm, having received a majority of the votes given at the election on the 5th day of the present year and month, is duly elected Governor for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28, 1867.

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. Van Winkle, Secretary of State, and Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have this day examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Lieutenant-Governor, and find that John W. Stevenson received 88,222 votes, R. Tarvin Baker received 32,505 votes, and Harrison Taylor received 11,473 votes.

Wherefore, John W. Stevenson, having received a majority of the votes given at the election on the 5th day of the present year and month, is duly elected Lieutenant-Governor for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28th, 1867.

We, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. Van Winkle, Secretary of State, and W. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have this day examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Attorney General, and find that John Rodman received 86,743 votes, J. Mason Brown received 31,981 votes, and John M. Harlan received 11,777 votes.

Wherefore, John Rodman, having received a majority of the votes given at the election held on the 5th day of August, 1867, is duly elected Attorney General of the Commonwealth for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28, 1867.

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. VanWinkle, Secretary of State, and Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Auditor, and find that D. Howard Smith received 86,362 votes, Silas Adams received 32,468 votes, and J. Smith Hurtt received 11,317 votes.

Wherefore, D. Howard Smith having received a majority of the votes given at the election held on the 5th of August, 1867, is duly elected Auditor for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28, 1867.

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. Van Winkle, Secretary of State, and Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Treasurer, and find that James W. Tate received 85,744 votes, M. J. Roark received 31,084 votes, Alfred Allen received 11,588 votes, D. Howard Smith received 743 votes, Silas Adams received 220 votes, J. Smith Hurtt received 6 votes, M. Fiddler received 729 votes.

Wherefore, James W. Tate, having received a majority of the votes given at the election held on the 5th of August, 1867, is duly elected Treasurer for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28, 1867.

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. Van Winkle, Secretary of State, and W. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have this day examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Register of the Land Office, and find that James A. Dawson received 85,817 votes, J. M. Fidler received 31,138 votes, and J. J. Craddock received 10,993 votes.

Wherefore, James A. Dawson, having received a majority of the votes given at the election held on the 5th day of August, 1867, is duly elected Register of the Land Office of this Commonwealth for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
August 28, 1867.

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor, John S. VanWinkle, Secretary of State, and W. T. Samuels, Auditor, certify that we have this day examined the returns from the several counties of this State of the election of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and find that Z. F. Smith received 86,248 votes, Dan'l Stevenson received 31,578 votes, and B. M. Harney received 11,038 votes.

Wherefore, Z. F. Smith, having received a majority of the votes given at the election held on the 5th day of August, 1867, is duly elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth for the period fixed by the Constitution.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

We, the Governor, Attorney General, and Auditor of Public Accounts (the Secretary of State being absent), of the State of Kentucky, sitting as a Board to examine the returns of an election in the Third Congressional District of said State, on the fifth day of August, 1867, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, who was elected to said office at the general election in May, 1867, do certify that we have examined the returns made the office of the Secretary of State of said election on 5th of August, 1867, and find that J. S. Golladay received six thousand six hundred and nineteen votes; W. T. Jackman received eighty hundred and fifty votes; J. R. Curd received one thousand one hundred and seventy-five votes, and that said Golladay was duly elected Representative in the Congress of the United States from said District to fill said vacancy.

Given under our hands, this August 26, 1867.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General.
WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

We, the Governor, Attorney General, and the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Kentucky (the Secretary of State being absent), sitting as a board to examine the returns made to the office of the Secretary of State of an election held for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the First, Third, and Fourteenth Judicial Districts, and for Circuit Judge in the Third Judicial District, and for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fourth, Ninth, and Twelfth Judicial Districts, do certify that, according to said returns, Edward Crossland received in the First Judicial District for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for said District five thousand four hundred and ninety-three votes.

In the Third Judicial District, Charles G. Wintersmith received for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for said district, six thousand five hundred and fifty-five votes, and for the same office, L. P. Little received two thousand and twenty-two votes.

In the Fourteenth Judicial District C. Bennett received for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for said district, three thousand one hundred and seventy seven votes, and for the same office, Hiram McElroy received two thousand two hundred and sixteen votes, and for the same office, O. Waddell received four hundred and twenty-nine votes.

That in the Third Judicial District George W. Williams received for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, in said District, six thousand three hundred and twenty-five votes, and for the same office James L. Johnson received three thousand three hundred and forty-one votes.

That in the Fourth Judicial District C. W. Milliken received for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in said District, the sum of five thousand three hundred and ninety-two votes, and for the same office D. Walker received one vote.

That in the Ninth Judicial District Charles Duncan received for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in said District, the sum of six thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven votes, and for the same office W C. Marshall received five votes.

That in the Twelfth Judicial District H. F. Finley received for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for said District six thousand four hundred and forty votes, and for the same office L A. Byron received three thousand five hundred and twenty-four votes.

And that said Edward Crossland, Chas. G. Wintersmith, C. Bennett, Geo W. Williams, C. W. Milliken, Charles Duncan and H. F. Finley have been duly elected to fill the said offices for which they respectively as aforesaid received said votes, so certified.

Given under our hands this August 26, 1867.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.
JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General.
WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Attest: JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

☞ A German, near Columbus, last Thursday, tried to frighten his wife by placing the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and pulling the trigger. He thought it was unloaded, but this was a mistake, and the result astonished him.—[Exchange.

Of the many hundreds of horrible accidents which are yearly caused by fools snapping fire-arms which they suppose are unloaded, the above is the only one with satisfactory results that we have noticed.

GOVERNOR HELM'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Helm, so far as he has the power of selection, is determined to surround himself with the ablest and best men to be found in the State, to aid in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. We understand that Colonel S. B. Churchill, a gentleman of fine ability, sterling integrity, high social position and sound Democratic sentiments, will be Secretary of State, and Colonel Frank Wolford, too well known to the country to need eulogy from our hands, and whom the whole State will delight to see honored, will be either Adjutant General or Quartermaster General, as he may prefer. These appointments will give universal satisfaction.—[Maysville Bulletin.

A large railroad meeting was held in Maysville on the 26th to take into consideration the interests of the Maysville & Paris Railroad. Twelve thousand dollars were subscribed toward the completion of the road.

COMPARATIVE VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

Official Vote 1866 and 1867.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1866. Duvall	1866. Hobson	1867. Helm	1867. Barnes	1867. Kinkead
Ballard	1267	144	1130	69	8
Caldwell	805	468	776	249	38
Calloway	1169	183	1094	106	27
Crittenden	526	682	587	665	82
Fulton	692	38	650	6	....
Graves	1588	553	1434	444	47
Hickman	872	73	885	45	2
Livingston	617	113	619	68	3
Lyon	510	159	448	104	26
Marshall	999	179	904	117	6
McCracken	1098	307	817	139	54
Trigg	1091	317	1021	24	123
Union	1287	175	1341	147	5
Webster	913	325	832	337	2
Total	13435	3717	12538	2520	403

Whole vote, 1866 17,152
Duvall's majority 9,718
Whole vote, May, 1867 11,570
Trimble's majority 8,010
Whole vote, Aug. 1867 15,461
Helm over Barnes 10,018
Helm over Kinkead 12,135
Helm over both 9,615

SECOND DISTRICT.

Breckinridge	1165	811	1079	429	130
Butler	590	751	439	634	47
Christian	1287	844	1060	383	154
Daviess	1951	495	1618	147	150
Edmonson	249	385	205	178	80
Grayson	769	681	767	312	252
Hancock	674	229	760	44	57
Henderson	1309	156	1098	50	10
Hopkins	1117	517	946	253	9
McLean	586	454	529	23	329
Muhlenburg	889	696	757	451	20
Ohio	1007	864	853	554	100
Total	11593	6883	10201	3458	1338

Whole vote 1866, 18476; Duvall's majority, 4,710.
Whole vote, May, 1867 12,533
Brown over Ritter 7,407
Brown over Smith 5,746
Brown over both 4,591
Whole vote Aug. 1867 .... 14 997
Helm over Barnes 6,743
Helm over Kinkead 8,863
Helm over both 5,405

THIRD DISTRICT.

Allen	725	472	526	93	400
Barren	1530	707	1354	284	78
Clinton	58	572	104	175	198
Cumberland	394	394	443	173	120
Hart	861	780	860	90	756
Logan	1706	563	1574	148	116
Metcalfe	420	568	461	119	320
Monroe	295	767	359	619	13
Russell	207	530	360	367	97
Simpson	749	181	569	36	25
Todd	846	438	697	160	84
Warren	1600	686	1211	117	310
Total	9391	6658	8488	2381	2517

Whole vote 1866, 16,059; Duvall's majority, 2,733.
Whole vote May, 1867, 8,841; Hise's majority, 6,439
Whole vote August, 1867 13,386
Helm over Barnes 6,107
Helm over Kinkead 5,971
Helm over both 3,590

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Adair	555	675	550	324	420
Anderson	877	277	736	109	36
Bullitt	730	307	524	4	113
Casey	331	575	429	439	123
Green	622	510	592	26	421
Hardin	1552	930	1352	205	99
Larue	549	558	461	64	404
Marion	1098	419	1034	73	669
Meade	902	159	922	18	48
Nelson	1314	171	1151	12	133
Shelby	1421	427	1207	32	366
Spencer	596	198	475	3	96
Taylor	448	331	388	3	442
Washington	793	823	666	223	598
Total	11768	6260	10487	1535	3968

Whole vote, 1866 18,028
Duvall's majority 5,508
Whole vote, May, 1867 10,984
Knott over Taylor 5,922
Over Heady 7,691
Over both 5,414
Whole vote, August, 1867 15,990
Helm over Barnes 8,952
Helm over Kinkead 6,519
Helm over both 4,984

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Henry	1167	591	1044	26	283
Louisville Jefferson	6002	3720	5422	570	887
Oldham	673	286	620	6	197
Owen	2474	211	1870	72	25
Total	10116	4808	8956	674	1392

Whole vote, 1866 14,924
Duvall's majority 5,308
Whole vote, May, 1867 10,675
Grover over Jacob 4,313
Grover over Bullitt 6,399
Grover over both 3,583
Whole vote, August, 1867 11,022
Helm over Barnes 8,282
Helm over Kinkead 7,564
Helm over both 6,890

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Boone	1505	328	1411	147	28
Robertson (new co)	....	....	621	90	12
Bracken	1202	733	901	220	55
Campbell	1889	1618	1631	1126	....
Carroll	755	168	696	16	12
Gallatin	587	155	512	46	14
Grant	970	682	798	389	10
Harrison	1586	473	1331	179	26
Kenton	2410	1508	2011	876	9
Pendleton	1225	876	1038	544	....
Trimble	826	68	710	3	20
Total	12955	6609	11660	3633	186

Whole vote 1866, 19,564. Duvall's majority, 6,346.
Whole vote, May, 1867 13,352
Jones over Rankin 5,649
Jones over all 5,614
Whole vote August, 1867 15,482
Helm over Barnes 8,024
Helm over Kinkead 11,474
Helm over both 7,838

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Bourbon	1317	320	1081	97	59
Boyle	845	316	707	133	63
Clarke	935	408	850	179	145
Fayette	1769	824	1607	541	190
Franklin	1274	534	1570	224	216
Jessamine	779	188	626	127	59
Lincoln	831	579	745	169	150
Mercer	1099	722	849	196	133
Nicholas	1116	482	895	345	26
Scott	1535	208	1291	94	85
Woodford	887	140	787	37	73
Total	12378	4722	10799	2142	1199

Whole vote of 1866 17,100
Duvall's majority 7,656
Whole vote of May, 1867 12,787
Beck over Hanson 8,342
Beck over Brown 8,085
Beck over both 6,689
Whole vote August, 1867 14,140
Helm over Barnes 8,657
Helm over Kinkead 9,600
Helm over both 7,458

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Breathitt	277	288	419	218	8
Clay	223	661	288	418	223
Estill	506	811	461	648	47
Garrard	753	632	643	299	57
Harlan	87	642	75	428	1
Jackson	30	523	19	511	11
Knox	90	987	124	759	188
Laurel	159	706	199	670	145
Letcher	....	....	227	274	....
Madison	1388	1967	1258	614	112
Owsley	84	690	82	698	116
Perry	..	....	153	366	2
Pulaski	508	1377	490	1749	339
Rockcastle	257	558	346	568	105
Whitley	10	1208	60	945	59
Wayne	582	613	553	354	125
Wolfe	304	210	457	291	1
Total	5258	10978	5854	9801	1559

Whole vote in 1866 16231
Hobson's majority 5715
Whole vote August, 1867 17,194
Barnes over Helm 3,947
Barnes over Kinkead 8,262
Barnes over both 2,408

NINTH DISTRICT.

Bath	950	760	1026	464	77
Josh, Bell (new co)	....	....	52	432	15
Boyd	555	502	575	406	16
Carter	475	861	583	776	7
Fleming	1153	989	1184	857	80
Floyd	626	196	781	209	....
Greenup	464	641	642	703	12
Johnson	264	617	284	560	6
Lawrence	660	627	874	528	7
Lewis	735	912	744	962	15
Magoffin	297	280	322	325	3
Mason	1794	1047	1711	411	127
Montgomery	753	313	746	158	109
Morgan	648	197	745	223	6
Pike	498	473	650	381	12
Powell	212	183	156	133	28
Rowan	142	240	158	274	2
Total	10166	8846	11233	7782	522

Whole vote, 1866 19,009
Duvall's majority 1,323
Whole vote, May, 1867 17,869
Young over McKee 1,350
Young over Green 8,512
Young over both ....
Whole Vote August, 1867 19,587
Helm over Barnes 3,451
Helm over Kinkead 10,711
Helm over both 2,929

Fourteenth Judicial District.

The vote in this district between C. Bennett, of Smithland, and Hiram McElroy, of Union, is as follows:

	Bennett.	McElroy.
Henderson	366 maj.	
Webster	94 "	
Hopkins	800 "	
Crittenden	350 "	
Livingston	600 "	
Union		maj. 1,164
Total	2,210	1,164
	1,164	
Bennett's maj	1,046	

Letter from the Supposed Suicide—He "Still Lives."

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 28.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Myself and many of my friends were shocked by a card which appeared in your columns on the 26th inst., purporting to come from New York, and stating that I had committed suicide. Please contradict it for me, and suffer a word of explanation. The clerk was mistaken in the man. The empty phial and note, of which he speaks, were in the room when I entered it, and remained there until I left—and he, discovering them immediately after my departure, very naturally concluded that I was the poor unfortunate.

Respectfully, W. T. EGBERT.

BIG SALE OF MULES.—Mr. Richard West, of Scott county, a few days since sold 190 head of two year old mules, at $175 per head. They realized the handsome sum of $33,250.

FROM YUBA DAM.

A CRITICAL LETTER.

A BOARDING SCHOOL DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

A MYSTERY PARTIALLY EXPLAINED.

For some years it has been to me a great wonder where the girls whom one sometimes meets fresh from school, pick up their excrutiating and incomprehensible language. It has been a mystery in which I was hopelessly lost; a social conundrum which I was on the point of giving up, when I received from some unknown friend a catalogue of the Harmonia College, located at Perryville, in this State. Of the Faculty of this college it is only necessary to mention the Principal, the Rev. W. B. G——, A. M., *Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Sciences*, and Mrs. America E. G——, *Governess of Ladies' Boarding Department.*

We don't know whether boarding is taught as a fine art or is regarded as one of the physical sciences; or whether the duties of Mrs. G. consist in sweetening the coffee of the young ladies and impressing upon their youthful minds the Perryville style of inserting hash.

It is of the Rev. G. and his peculiar style of expressing his ideas that I propose to speak. If he may be received as a fair exponent of modern, elegant and polite literature, then the mystery with which this letter opens is more than explained, and the wonder is that young graduated females know as much as they do. In the last part of the catalogue the professor lays down certain rules and regulations for the government of his school, and I do not remember ever having seen a specimen of English composition composed of such ill chosen words and so bunglingly put together. But for the fact that the catalogue was printed by a *Cincinnati* firm, celebrated for its correctness, I should be inclined to divide the disgrace of the performance between the Rev. G. and the printer.

OPERATIVE LAWS.

What he calls his "operative laws" are thus explained:

The students are requested to observe steady hours, attend at least three recitations, and chapel service daily; declamation weekly, and church on Sunday; composition *fortnightly;* chapel speaking *biterminal*, and examinations *terminal.*

Students are to attend church, recitations, chapel, speaking and examinations. Are they expected to preach and recite, or merely to be present at these exercises. "Biterminal" is not a word. It is a Perryville Harmonianism.

ETHICAL LAWS.

The "ethical laws" promulgated by the Rev. G—— are as follows:

The students shall obey the Faculty and depor themselves as behoveth ladies and gentlemen; abstain from the vulgar vices; transgressing upon the premises of others; disturbance on the street or during the worship of God; damage of property; communication of the sexes during the session, except 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday.

What vices would be classified as vulgar by Rev. G—— I don't know. In fact, this code of ethical laws seems to be susceptible of a very latitudinous construction. We would as soon undertake to obey them as to construe them. We confess an inability to comprehend any of their provisions, "except 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday."

We are informed that "the ladies' Boarding partment is occupied by the President and his lady," and that it "will accommodate about twenty-five young ladies." We quote:

Occupants of this department are required to observe neatness of person and room; furnish themselves with towel; obey College laws and observe study hours; exercise in the open air; rise in the morning; retire at night; attend their meals and domestic prayer promptly at the ringing of the bell; to attend some church on Sunday, accompanied by a teacher; to receive their company in the public reception room.

It is to be hoped that the President (an occupant) observes neatness, and is furnished with a towel. Rising in the morning and retiring at night is a good custom, but taking meals and prayers together is a matter of taste, we suppose.

THE LOCATION.

The situation is described as follows:

Is (meaning the Academy, we suppose, though nothing is said but 'is,') delightfully situated, amid an umbrageous grove, on an eminence commanding a conspicuous view of the town, and the somber range of intervening hills,—the great water-shed between the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, perpetually echoing the shrill clarion of the locomotive as he wheels his precipitate flight along his ferruginous way.

What a delightful picture, to be sure. The romantic town of Perryville in the distance; the somber hills intervening; (transparent we suppose) and then that pretty water shed *perpetually* echoing the shrill clarion of the locomotive as it *wheels* its *flight* along the iron-rusty way, ah!

ENCHANTING VIEWS—THE HISTORICAL MUSE LOCATED.

As further inducements to youths seeking for information to flock to Perryville, the Rev. Professor parades the following:

Also, in full view of Perryville battle-ground, where, during Columbia's dark quadrennium, October 8th, 1862, the brave sons of the North and the gallant chivalry of the South met in fierce array. An evening walk of half an hour on the Springfield turnpike, brings the student to the National Cemetery; on the Maxville turnpike, to the Confederate Cemetery—places where the historic muse will linger to the end of time.

The climate is delightful, society excellent, and the town accessible in all directions by turnpikes and railroad.

The course of study as to thoroughness and felicity of selection is unsurpassed. The teachers are of the first quality, and nowhere can be found a more laborious Faculty. The method of instruction is most energetical and inspiring.

To point out the grammatical errors, and the abortional efforts at fine writing in the three foregoing paragraphs, would be implying an ignorance on the part of the readers of the COURIER, which I have no idea of insinuating. The valuable information imparted therein is, that the historical muse is now at Perryville and will remain there "to the end of time." The "thoroughness and felicity" of this intelligence "is unsurpassed." It is also "most energetical and inspiring."

ABOUT MIXING.

The President then goes into an argument in favor of what he terms mixed schools. He says:

The holy and inspiring influence exerted mutually by the sexes, is attested by universal observation and experience.

The proposition is undoubtedly correct, but we doubt if any one but the Rev. G. would advance it to parents as an argument in favor of "mixed schools."

The argument is continued as follows:

God, who understood man perfectly, has, amid all the mystic gyrations of human existence, from the cradle to the grave, mixed the sexes.

The presence of the other sex awakens emulation, developes energy, calls forth genius, fosters urbanity, promotes decorum, and sanctifies the moral and social attributes of mind and heart.

We are willing to accept the above as conclusive on this subject, and only regret that the Rev G., after admitting the wisdom of God, and asserting that He has mixed the sexes from the cradle to the grave, should deem it necessary to strengthen the position of the Almighty on this question, by milk and water suggestions of his own.

TO PARENTS.

In "a word to parents," the President of the Perryville Academy exclaims:

Our work is not the evanescent gew-gaw of perrishing earth, but the star-gleam of eternity. The immortal mind that shall live forever on the intrinsic fires of its own essence, is the recipient of our labor. It is our immediate province to make your children wiser and better.

The foregoing extracts are deemed sufficient to give the reader an idea of this school which is not an evanescent gew gaw, but a star gleam of eternity, if anybody knows what that is. If parents desire to have their children educated on stilts they will know where to place them.

A FANCY PICTURE.

Up to this present writing we have had the pleasure of being a total stranger to the Rev. Mr. G., and we trust that fortune will favor us in this regard during our pilgrimage on earth. We never see one of these sanctimonious cusses, that we do not fail to cursing mentally and swearing inwardly. One of these pragmatical prigs will disgust more souls into the broad road than ten sensible ministers can persuade to walk in the narrow way.

Of all the two-legged nuisances that walk the earth, deliver me from a high-pressure saint. His great mind refuses to express itself in ordinary language, and grotesque and ridiculous expressions are constantly invented as vehicles for his dyspeptic ideas.

With his long hair combed behind his ears, and his mouth arranged with a holy pucker, his long neck is constantly bent forward in search of the short comings of the ungoldly. When he prays, he states a case with the assurance of a police lawyer, and the consequence of one imparting valuable information. He says Gwod—aa! Jesas—um! and Cher—rist.

In social life he is an overgrown baby in a constant state of teething. At breakfast the state of his bowels is the subject of his discourse, and his acquaintances know all the vegetables that give him a sour stomach, and the meats that affect his liver. In religion he is a quack; in society a bore; in everything a humbug. I do not like him.

AUGUST 28, 1867. YUBA DAM.

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.

A Sea Which Dried up and Reappeared after a Lapse of 1,200 Years.

A curious question was discussed at a recent meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society. Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed the opinion that the Sea of Aral—a body of water having an area of 23,000 square miles, or three times the size of Massachusetts—had no existence in the long period between 600 years before Christ and 600 years after, and the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes, now flowing into it, both flowing into the Caspian sea. He said—"The sea first comes into notice in the seventh century, and these two are spoken of for several hundred years as emptying into it. Another change seems to have occurred between 1300 and 1500, and the rivers again flowed into the Caspian Sea; but since the latter date they slowly changed their channels till they found an outlet in the Sea of Aral." This theory was combatted by Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, who affirming that the mere absence of allusion to the Sea of Aral was no proof of its non existence, and citing the geological evidences that whatever changes the sea had undergone they must have occurred long before the birth of history or tradition. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in reply, said that evidence exists in the writings of the 14th and 15th centuries, that a common highway of travel from Europe to Asia passed directly over the region now covered by the waters of the Aral. His opponent admitted that such evidence would be conclusive. Here the debate ended, with the understanding that Sir Henry is to collect and publish the proofs of his assertion.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the New York Herald, Aug. 27.]

THE CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

We have long pictured naught but clashing elements in the President's Cabinet. Its condition is clearly set forth in the correspondence which we published yesterday relative to the removal of Sheridan. If it be true that the Cabinet have signified to the President their willingness to resign, their resignations should at once be accepted. If Mr. Johnson hesitates he is lost. Now is his moment, when fortune, at the flood tide, awaits his grasp. The great mass of the Northern people are waiting anxiously to hear that the President has risen to the hight of the occasion and shown himself fit to handle the executive power. Half-way work at this moment will be political suicide for him. An acceptance of the resignation of every member of his Cabinet, and its complete reconstruction, will be applauded by the North as the first step toward the reconstruction of the South and the harmonizing of our political elements.

Mr. McCulloch must not be retained. Upon the finances of the country hang the nation's greatness or its bankruptcy, with all the attendant ruin. The national debt of three thousand millions, with the corruption that hangs to its management, demands the ablest financial brain in the country to set it into such trained channels that the nation will be willing to shape her destiny upon its wise administration. The present incumbent of the Treasury Department is not the man to battle with the problem. Abler hands and clearer brains must now be entrusted with the position which has become the most important in the Cabinet. The President fails in his duty if he retains Mr. McCulloch. Let him clear the wreck and repair our ship of State for a new and more prosperous voyage.

The Secretary *ad interim* of the War Department must turn over his portfolio to civil hands. His ideas are too much enshrouded in a military uniform to suit the position. He has been completely unhorsed in his tilt with the President. Like a true soldier, he obeyed orders in assuming his present duties. Let him as quickly as possible give place to other and abler brains, retaining solely the generalship of our armies.

As for Mr. Seward, there is no doubt but the country has suffered sufficiently under his mal-administration of its foreign affairs. He has done more to injure republican institutions on this continent than can be repaired in any reasonable time. The President cannot refuse his resignation.

The navy, too, wants an infusion of new energy. We die on the ocean, and our wrecked commercial hopes come home to us to contribute to the national mourning for a lost greatness. Change! Give it to us. We must have it.

The President and Congress are all republicans together. Heretofore they have, through the Cabinet, been divided on personal issues. The country has, in the meantime, looked on aghast at the real issue presented, and seen, in the exclusion of the white man from the ballot and the forcing of the negro into power, the restoration of political chaos. We have seen, under plea of reconstruction, the shadows of the old Roman proconsulships hanging over us. We have tasted sufficiently the pleasures of military rule. District commanders have pressed military despotism to our lips until the dose has caused a reaction. They apparently have no just conception of the law of Congress, which made them a simple police force, to be called upon when civil power failed in action.

Military government! Negro supremacy! These are the ruling ideas that flash across the Atlantic and ring the death knell of the republic upon monarchical ears. Will the loyal States, East and West, consent to the overthrow of our institutions in this way? The President must topple over these barriers which retard our march. He must resuscitate the great principles of government which lie beneath them. He must lift these up into the new light that reaction is pouring upon the situation. The first necessity is a new Cabinet. The country cries to him to clear the wreck.

SINGULAR POSITION OF GEN. GRANT.

The political position assumed by General Grant shows our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake. The reply of the President has completely overturned him—outflanked him. Grant does not understand the crisis. He clings to Sheridan and forgets principles. Grant has given one political essay; but he has given us already too much. His only hope of retrieving himself is to make public his private letter to the President relative to the removal of Stanton. Since Grant has thrown himself into the Radical hands there will be no difficulty in the nomination of Mr Chase for the Presidency. It is now necessary for the country to follow up Mr. Chase's blunders, sink the country financially as well as politically, and commence a Radical negro millenium.

JOHNSON—GRANT—SHERIDAN.

[From the New York World, Aug. 27.]

We print the correspondence between General Grant and the President in other columns. In General Grant's letter there is a fervor of remonstrance, more in the vein of a sensation writer for a newspaper than of the habitually cool and reserved General of the army. "I avail myself of this invitation *to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed,*" etc., etc., etc., The logic of this singular protest is in an inverse ratio to its warmth. When an expostulation so fervid is supported by reasons so feeble, nay so futile, as those offered by Gen. Grant, we cannot forbear to conjecture that the ostensible reasons dressed up for the public, differ from the real reasons which lie behind this great parade of earnestness. That this exhibition of urgency was meant rather for the public than for President Johnson, is inferred from the circumstance that General Grant chose to put himself on record in a written protest, instead of making such oral representations as the President intended to invite. Probably Gen. Grant did not expect to shake the determination of the President, and had no other object in inditing the letter than to set himself right with Gen Sheridan and the country.

President Johnson's reply has a firm dignity and commanding force of logic which crumple the letter to which he is replying into very small dimensions. If the timeliness of the President's action were always equal to the cogency of his reasoning, he would be an admirable Chief Magistrate.

Gen. Sheridan ought to be retained (so Gen. Grant argues) because in a republic the will of the people ought to prevail, and the people desire that Gen. Sheridan should command the Fifth district. The President easily explodes such an argument as this, but his reply might have been made a little more incisive. In our republic some offices are elective, some filled by executive appointment with the consent of the Senate, and the assignment of military officers to particular duties is made dependent on the will of the Commander-in-Chief. In the first, the will of the people prevails, and provision is made through the elections for periodically ascertaining it; in the second, the people have no other agency than to elect, by circuitous methods, the President and Senate who use their uncontrolled discretion; and as to the third, which is the case to which Gen. Grant intends his argument to apply, the people have not, and were never meant to have, the slightest control. It is the very extreme case of exclusion, and nothing could possibly be more irrelevant or preposterous than to argue, from the control of the people in a republic, against the right of the Commander-in-Chief to assign their duties to officers of the army. The idea is absurd in itself, is inconsistent with the nature of military operations, and coming from a soldier of great distinction and experience, it seems wayward and whimsical. If the Constitution had contemplated the assignment of army officers by popular choice, it would have provided some mode of election. Even the reconstruction acts are not absurd enough to refer this matter to the popular will, but expressly devolve the selection upon the President. General Grant's letter is the lamest piece of argumentation we ever met. * * * * *

Whether Gen Grant desires to be President and deprecated the removal of Sheridan because it might cloud his prospects, we know not; but it is clear enough that his course on this subject could not have been more skillfully calculated if it had been prompted by this motive. The headlong vehemence of his protest make's Sheridan's cause his own, and precludes the apprehended rivalry. His publicly standing by every word and syllable of Sheridan's orders; his unqualified indorsement and full adoption of Sheridan's policy, takes the wind out of Sheridan's sails, and keeps General Grant's Presidential prospects quite as good as if Sheridan had not been removed. Whether Sheridan will appreciate this service and make due returns of gratitude for such staunch kindness in the hour of disgrace, we cannot undertake to say; but certain it is, that whatever political capital there may be in this transaction, has been boldly appropriated by General Grant. Sheridan may perhaps be consoled and reconciled by the hope of promotion to General Grant's present position, if he should be elected President. We conclude, therefore, that however wanting General Grant's letter may be in logic, it evinces no mean skill in political stategy.

General Grant has, at all events, broken the reticence which has heretofore made his politics so impenetrable, and entered upon a course which must ere long fully disclose his political character, and fix his future relations. He will be observed with great interest; we trust he will be judged with candor; and whether he shall squander his possible influence as a pacificator by flinging himself into the arms of a faction, or shall rise, like another Washington, to a serene and steady ascendancy over all minds as the cementer in peace of what he won in war, the country cannot be indifferent either to the obscuration or the triumph.

ROUSSEAU'S REPLY TO SHERIDAN.

General Rousseau's emphatic denial of the wanton charges made against him by General Sheridan, is of no other public interest than bringing into notice an additional proof of that uneasy officer's suspicious temper and reckless forwardness in denunciation. A suspicious, arrogant, headstrong, reckless man like him was obviously unfit for the delicate trust from which he has been dismissed, and President Johnson, who reluctantly consented to so indiscreet a selection, has properly sent him to a sphere of action where, under the curbing hand of General Sherman, his disposition to dabble in hot water will do less mischief. Sheridan is a disturber of good-fellowship in the army, as well as a fomenter of civil strife.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GEN. GRANT ON THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

[From the Rochester Union, 27.]

Our dispatches this afternoon bring the much talked of correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant on the subject of the removal of Sheridan. It is quite interesting—quite important, in so far as it serves to bring the attention of the country to the fatal theory of the Radical party that the supposed and undefined will of the people upon current questions of public policy is paramount to the organic law, and is to be so regarded by the Executive Department of the Government. Gen. Grant's part in this correspondence is far from creditable to his head as a statesman, however well it may speak for his heart as a soldier in seeking to keep a favorite officer in a high position; while the President's letter is just what might be expected from a logical mind schooled in constitutional republicanism. That letter forcibly epitomizes the Democratic creed in opposition to the Radical theory of mob government. It is so clear and convincing that it must convince General Grant that to talk of the "will of the people" as paramount in governing the line of executive duty, save as that will is expressed in the fundamental law and acts of Congress under it, is to talk not merely nonsense, but to advocate revolution and stride towards anarchy. If General Grant be not blinded by his personal regard for Sheridan, he must see, as every one with half an eye sees, that the very subject matter and substance of his correspondence prove how unsafe and impracticable is the "will of the people" theory as he puts it in his note. The President and the General of the armies differ upon a given question in the administration of government, and they are quite as wide apart as to the "will of the people." Now if the "will of the people" is to control the action of *all* public officers, it is a law to Gen. Grant quite as much as to President Johnson—a law to Gen. Sheridan quite as much as to Gen. Grant, and so on from the highest to the lowest officer under the Government. This theory necessarily assumes the right and power of each officer to decide for himself what is the "will of the people." Hence, once recognize such a rule of action and attempt to carry it into practice and confusion, conflict and anarchy follow each other as surely as effect ever followed cause. If Grant does not mean this general application of his "will of the people"—if he means that the President alone is to be governed by the undefined and unexpressed "will of the people," then he would lead us to despotism. As in the other case, the President must be his own interpreter as to the "will of the people." The letter, practice and precedent, which from the foundation of the government have guided the action of a constitutional executive, can have no voice where a President is to act upon his own understanding of the "will of the people." It was in strict accordance with this "will of the people" theory of Gen. Grant that Louis Napoleon planned and executed his famous *coup d' etat.* The country will remember, if Gen. Grant does not, that when the now General of the Armies of the United States was a Lieutenant of Infantry but little over seventeen years ago France was "a Republic where the will of the people was the law of the land" quite as much as the United States to-day. It will be remembered that Louis Napoleon was chosen President of the Republic about that time, and that he subsequently, in the name of "the people" and pretending to be governed by their will, dismissed Changarnier, who commanded at Paris as General Grant commands at Washington now; that he declared Paris in a state of siege; that he issued a decree dissolving the French Assembly, arresting and imprisoning 180 of its members and shooting down all who manifested a disposition to espouse their cause; that he decreed universal suffrage and the election of a President for ten years, and then made himself such President; and that after going through this formality he caused an "election" to be held by which he established the Empire and crowned himself Emperor.

This transformation of France in one day from a Republic to an Empire, in the name of the "will of the people," furnishes a lesson which the citizens of these United States should keep constantly in mind. It may not be that they will be called upon to witness any such change, or any attempt at any such change, here. But these are revolutionary times, and revolutions are said to never go backwards. We have witnessed in the last few years very radical changes in our institutions. And what reason have we to believe that equally radical changes are not possible or probable in the immediate future. The loose principle of official action in accordance with whatever may be assumed to be the "will of the people," leads in theory as directly to usurpation at Washington as it did to usurpation at Paris. All that is required to complete the parallel is the bold, bad man to act upon it, with the proper elements under and surrounding him. As President Johnson says, ours is a Republic—a Republic based upon written law. In that law lies the only "will of the people" for the guidance of those in official station. There is no legitimate power of government in the hands of one individual more than in those of another save as it flows from the law. Any power assumed to be exercised, save as thus derived, is despotism, no matter whether the exercise be assumed by one man in the presidential chair, or by two hundred men in the halls of Congress. The Father of his Country rises up in his farewell Address to warn us that "caution should be inspired in those entrusted with the administration of the Government to confine themselves within their respective *constitutional* spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, *and thus to create*, WHATEVER THE FORM *of government*, A REAL DESPOTISM. * * Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, IT IS THE CUSTOMARY WEAPON BY WHICH FREE GOVERNMENTS ARE DESTROYED."

We see our Congress doing precisely what is here deprecated in the parting words of the great and good patriot whose name and fame are identified with the foundation of the government. We see it assuming to be the sole representative and executive of the "will of the people," as put forth by General Grant, trampling the co ordinate departments of the government under foot, and becoming, notwithstanding the "form" of the government, in the words of Washington, "a real despotism." We see this body of usurpers, in the name of the "will of the people," threatening to depose the President who obeys the Constitution and fulfills his oath of office, just exactly as the Executive of the French Republic deposed the French Legislative Assembly under a similar pretense of authority.

In this state of affairs—in the midst of proposed and practical revolution going on in the government, it becomes every patriot to pause and reflect upon the situation of the country and to recognize the fact that the only ark of safety is the Constitution, the only man in or out of office worthy of confidence and support is he who looks to that instrument, interpreted, acted upon and handed down by the fathers who made it, as the only authoritative expression of the "will of the people."

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

[Special to the New York Times.]

The impeachment question has again become a prominent topic of conversation, in consequence of the recent official acts of the President.

The recent acts of the President referred to are the suspension of Stanton and the transfer of Sheridan, both of which are in strict conformity to law. Have not things come to a pretty pass when a Congress which ignores its creator and ruler, the Constitution, thus finds pretexts for the carrying out of a scheme to depose a President whose only crime is that he insists upon respecting every requirement of that instrument and acts in strict accordance therewith?

[From the Albany Argus.]

IMPEACHMENT AGAIN.

Because President Johnson has dared to exercise some of the prerogatives belonging to his office, the Radicals have renewed the subject of impeachment, and have commenced threatening the President with removal. The fact that the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the Northwest, heretofore opposed, now earnestly favors impeachment, is thought by many to indicate a change in the *status* of Hon. James F. Wilson on this question, as the Tribune has always been understood to express his view on impeachment. Should this be the case, it would place a majority of the Judiciary Committee in favor of impeachment.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, has just returned from Europe, and has visited Washington. It is stated that while in Washington he was the guest of Gen. Grant. It is known that Washburne has heretofore been opposed to impeachment, but it is stated he is now of the opinion that the recent acts of the President will result in the preferment of articles of impeachment immediately upon the re-assembling of Congress.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

[From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 27.]

The relation of public men to the people is entirely different now from what it was even a few years ago. Ten men read newspapers to one prior to the war. The extraordinary anxiety to get army news greatly increased the growing tendency of the age, and multiplied indefinitely the circulation of our newspapers. But phonographic reporting gives us the very words that are used by our public leaders, and the incessant click of the telegraph scatters daily items about their habits, scraps of their conversation, as well as their more formal utterances. If, therefore, partisan journals for any cause undertake to break down the influence of any former trusted leader, he can hardly stand the unceasing but slight onslaughts made on him, though he might defy the more studied and venomous attacks. Accordingly we make and unmake reputations with a facility in this country not surpassed when the "fierce Democracy" of Athens thundered their ostracisms against their former favorites. If it was important, therefore, in the past that the reputation of a public man should be founded on an enduring basis, should be procured by no factitious arts, it is infinitely more so in these days, when men are pursued in their homes, questioned in the street, dogged in the council chamber, waylaid in legislative hall, beset in social parties, and given no rest night or day by newsmongers in pursuit of an item.

In the reconstruction of the Cabinet the President should aim to secure men of such established reputation as can by the dignity of their character, and the conceded loftiness of their lives, be so raised above such a scrutiny as not to be in the least damaged by it.

They should be men, too, who are not troubled about their record, or anxiously solicitious about their future, who are content faithfully to serve their country, knowing that if they do their duty they will ultimately be recognized.

We have spoken of the influence of the telegraph and the modern peculiarities of newspapers. This is the main reason why we have little faith in the personal following which any man can bring to a Cabinet. In these days men are overwhelmed in the great coalition of parties. No man in this country was more idolized by the Radical faction than Henry Ward Beecher. His name was on every Radical lip. His speeches sparkled in the columns of every Radical newspaper. His presence was sought on all occasions, and the language of eulogy was exhausted on the pastor of Plymouth Church. But he ventured to remonstrate against certain Radical dogmas, and immediately his eloquence, his life long services to the anti-slavery cause, his warmly expressed sympathies, his well-known philanthrophy were forgotten. He was accused of sordid motives, of a vulgar desire to promote his own prospects, of a thousand and one ignoble things, of which he was incapable, and if he had gone heart and soul into the support of the platform of the Cleveland Convention, (and he might have done it in perfect consistency to his declared sentiments,) he would now have hardly a solitary follower. So, in New York State, there is also Thurlow Weed, at one time the arbiter of the political fortunes of the State, the controlling power of his party. He has thrown himself in opposition to his old party friends, only to see himself reviled and left almost without a command. Mr. Greeley himself was defeated for the United States Senatorship because he chose to differ from his party, and but for his controlling that great engine of public opinion which it was not well to attack too grossly, the Tribune would have been trampled down under the foul abuse of his party's press for daring to go bail for Jefferson Davis.

Now, the lesson we learn from all this is that personal names and personal strength amount to but little in the great contest now waging. A party professing to be inspired by a love of liberty, which enslaves thousands of honest meaning people; who, thinking they are doing the cause of freedom and of religion good service, is upholding a military despotism, is disregarding the safeguards of constitutional liberty, is destroying the executive power of the government, is trampling upon the authority of the courts, is substituting for the organic law of the nation the capricious will of a legislative assembly. Another party is remonstrating against the needless and unconstitutional assumptions of the military power, is demanding the rightful exercise of the executive functions, and the just application of the great doctrine of local self-government; is insisting on the binding force of the Constitution and the sacred obligation to respect the mandates of the courts of justice. Civil liberty is threatened when the courts are trampled upon. The rights of the citizen are invaded when the doctrine of local self-government is set aside for the caprice of military power. Between two such parties there is no middle ground. You are for or against. We have no doubt of what the result will be when the people understand the issue, and we want men in the Cabinet who see clearly the danger the country is in, and will struggle to avert it; who will religiously and untiringly labor to reconstruct the departments, and make the machinery of Government tell in its minutest detail on the side of civil order.

The contest for constitutional liberty is to be fought in the North. Our Radical friends tell us they would preserve liberty by the authority of the sword. They would secure good government by organizing States with the blacks in the ascendant. They would promote harmony by disfranchising large classes of white men. Liberty is blighted under the shadow of the bayonet. It cannot be maintained by clothing with power an ignorant rabble unaccustomed to self-government. In cannot flourish when men, well versed in affairs are sweepingly excluded from all participation in the Government.

It is our deliberate judgment that the men opposed to making the courts of the United States subordinate to the military authority in the South are largely in the majority. We want a Cabinet which will not only be a unit in the support of the President, but which will labor to harmonize all the elements of conservatism; which will sternly uphold him in the path of duty and quicken his, at times, too dilatory steps. We do not care whether they are men known to fame or not. We do not care whether they all come from one State, or one town even If they are the friends of the Constitution, understanding fully its principles, and profoundly observant of its limitations; who believe their country is in serious danger, and that honest, untiring efforts must be made to save it; if they have the boldness to strike for the right, and to strike at once; if they have a clear knowledge of men, and the skill in combining them to work for a common noble purpose; if they are thoroughly honest and consistent to principle themselves, and require the like integrity and consistency in others, we shall hail it as an auspicious day for the country when they enter upon the performance of their functions.

The New York Times says:

"To those who have assailed the fidelity of General Grant to the principles of the Republican party, his letter must bring intense mortification. It rebuts conclusively the aspersions which the Tribune has cast upon his name, and shows so completely the clearness and depth of his convictions, that its appearance in print does him timely and essential service."

The Tribune says:

"The Tribune has been severely criticised because it has criticised General Grant. We do not regret anything we have said of the General of the Army, we found him silent in the President's Cabinet, and the official instrument by which Sheridan was removed. We demanded to know why he had accepted such an extraordinary position before we chose to sustain him therein. We are now rejoiced to say that if his letter to the President, if the news we print to-day, do not fully prove that General Grant is a thorough Republican, they unquestionably do prove that he is not in sympathy with Andrew Johnson. Mr. Johnson has overruled his arguments and reversed his orders, and has even gone so far as to direct Sheridan to go at once to the plains, though Grant had summoned him to Washington. Nay, he has gone further; Grant instructed General Thomas to maintain all orders he should find in force in the Fifth District; the President instructs Hancock to annul whatever he sees fit. This is a direct issue, and no man who honestly honors Grant for his services in the field, who honestly desires to know him as a friend of reconstruction, will fail to rejoice that it is made. There is a gulf between the people and the President, and those whom the people trust must stand upon their side of it. No bridge is possible. No man, however great his popularity, can reconcile belief in the laws of Congress with voluntary obedience to the President's policy, and the sooner the 'open rupture' which General Grant's friends predict occurs—the sooner he speaks as a soldier should, the better it will be for himself and for the country."

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Thaddeus Stevens Admits that the Radicals have Repudiated the Constitution—Congress Acting "Outside" the Constitution, or Guilty of Usurpation, &c., &c.

LANCASTER, PA., August 27, 1867.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has so far recovered his health that he expects to start in a few days on a tour to the upper Lakes. The following letter from him appears in our paper to-morrow.

JOHN A. HEISTAND.
Editor Examiner and Herald.

COLUMBIA, PA., August 24, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act at the very close providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed. Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representative is responsible for this omission, if omission it be? You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the Ninth.

A brief answer will much oblige your friend,
SAMUEL SCHOCK.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 26.

Col Samuel Schock, Columbia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man, but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of the District Commanders, without the consent of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives which contained a provision prohibiting the removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House and was sent to the Senate; the Senate struck it out and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the houses, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate perseveringly refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. *Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation*, or perhaps they had a desire to be thought to be gravely conservative and magnanimous. These ideas seemed to control the action of some half a dozen Senators who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism, and purity, have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call *conservatism* (whose meaning, I confess, I am unable to understand), that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776 and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence. Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat, whose welding fires near a century ago, and at present are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a cinder, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without effecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of *Conservatism.* I have since seen the report of a speech, said to have been made by an Ohio Senator, at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported, and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it, to me, is very alarming—worse than Copperheadism. It is legislation without authority and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

A SHOOTING SCRAPE.—We understand that a negro named Rowe, living in this county, east of Danville, shot a favorite dog of Mr. Lawson Gray on Tuesday evening last. Mr. G. armed himself the next morning and went to the negro's house. An altercation ensued, resulting in Mr. Gray receiving a pistol shot in the left side, the ball passing around, and was cut out near the shoulder blade, inflicting a serious, though it is hoped not a mortal wound. It appears that the negro and his brother were contending with Mr. Gray, when the latter fired several shots, the negroes closing in upon him, taking his pistol and firing the shot that wounded him.—[Danville Advocate.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GEN. THOMAS was in Cincinnati Wednes- oute to Tennessee.

ETARY SEWARD'S friends declare he will within a week.

NANDO WOOD had a long interview with the ident yesterday.

S FROM Venezuela state that Minister n died at Carracas on the 8th.

E GOVERNMENT work on the harbor of Michi- City, Indiana, is rapidly progressing.

hn J. EDWARDS, the St. Louis bank defaulter admitted to bail Wednesday in $8,000.

ARGE NUMBERS of cattle are dying from the cts of the heat and dust on the Northern ins.

EN. SHERMAN'S Indian Commission passed ux City, Iowa, last Monday week, all well.

HE WOOLEN mill of A. Kegg, at Manayunk, ar Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday the amount of $4,000.

IMMENSE HERDS of buffalo are seen near Fort earney, going South, Indians are following them, d trouble is expected.

OUR GOVERNMENT has sent dispatches to our isters in Mexico, to urge Juarez to deal len- tly with Santa Anna.

AN OFFICE of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and estern Railroad was entered Wednesday night, e safe blown open, and $1,300 carried off.

GEO. E. WINNEMORE was executed at Philadel- hia yesterday for the murder of Mr. McGillton. e made a speech protesting his innocence.

IT SEEMS New York is favored with a daily prize ght. In the one yesterday, one of the contest- nts named O'Brien, was so badly mauled that it s doubtful whether he will ever recover.

THE LATEST advices from Mexico report Lopez ill alive, Marquez not yet captured, and the trial f O'Horan progressing.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Elizabeth Cady Stanton eft New York yesterday for Kansas to advocate oman suffrage until the November election.

JUNE & BUCKLAND'S barrel and stave factory, t Fremont, Ohio, caught fire at 2 o'clock P. M. esterday, and was entirely consumed. Loss 25,000. Insured for $6,000.

THE ATTEMPT at revolution in Uruguay has een suppressed and the ringleader in the revolt, ne Vicientte Briento captured by Gen Salazar.

ADVICES FROM Hayti state another revolution is upposed to be imminent. Dispatches from the nglish Consul at Cape Haytian report that fight- g has actually commenced and that Port au rince is besieged.

MIKE MCCOOLE and party arrived at Lawrence- urg, Ind., yesterday morning, on the early St. ouis train, and will remain there awaiting the reliminaries to be arranged for the great prize ght. He appears to be in good condition.

THERE IS again a very bitter feeling developing self against the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pitts- urg, and no man can be elected to an office who suspected of being implicated in any way with at monopoly.

SERGEANTS SULLIVAN, Morgan and Simmons, ho were engaged in the destruction of Coffee's anch, near our Western forts, some time since, ere sentenced by court-martial to fifteen years' mprisonment in the Iowa penitentiary.

THE Salt Lake Vidette says parties are fitting ut and going to the South Pass mines all the me. Unbounded confidence is felt in their rich- ess and extent by those who were there, and ey are determined to go again, and stay.

FRANK B. AINSWORTH, Assistant Superintend- t of the Ohio Reform School, at Lancaster, hio, has been appointed Superintendent of the diana House of Refuge. His wife is also ap- inted Matron.

IT IS intimated that the President designs ap- inting Gen. Rousseau to the department of ashington, vice Canby, who relieves Sickles. usseau's prolonged absence from his command es color to the rumor.

JACOB ADAMS, SR., Treasurer of Morgan County diana, is a defaulter to that county in the sum $15,900. Suit has been commenced by the unty against his securities for that amount. . Adams is over 60 years of age and has hereto- re sustained a good character. He has served ur years as Treasurer.

A FEW days ago twenty-seven women of Redfield owa, decided to abate the whisky shops of that ace, and did so. They were arrested, tried and quitted. Subsequently they were rearrested and ken before another Justice of the Peace, twenty- ve miles distant, where they were again acquitted fter a three days' trial.

THE WESTWARD bound passenger train on the hicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, ran ver a horse, about thirty miles east of the Missis- ippi, on Wednesday, and two passenger cars and sleeping car were thrown from the track. Many f the passengers were bruised, but none seriously jured.

LANGSTON, the colored lawyer, had an inter- iew with Gen. Grant on Wednesday, in which he s represented as declining the office of head of e Freedmen's Bureau, were it tendered him, and at he believed the removal of General Howard rom that position would embarrass the interests f his race.

THE ORDER relieving Sheridan was issued yes- erday by the War Department. He is ordered to roceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kan- s, and relieve Hancock. Maj. Gen. Thomas ill remain in command of the Department of the umberland.

CALEB G. LORING, an old and esteemed merchant f Boston died yesterday.

TWO HUNDRED and twenty persons registered at harleston eighty-seven of whom were whites.

THERE WERE twenty deaths from yellow fever New Orleans Wednesday.

A NEGRO was arrested in Nashville yesterday r committing rape upon the persons of three lit- girls.

THE CHOLERA has made its appearance in Tipton unty, Tennessee, and is carrying off a large mber of persons.

JUDGE TOWLE, of the County Court at Williams- n, North Carolina, recently gave a decision owing colored jurors.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER of Wednesday says e Albany (Ga) News has been suspended by n. Pope on the general charge of disloyalty.

A COLORED man named Wm. Smith was mur- red on Wednesday at Wilmington, Del., by Jas. oth, a white man.

WM. A. BRADLEY, formerly Mayor of Washing- , D. C., died at Round Top, Pa., yesterday, ed 73.

FOUR NEGROES, sentenced to be hung in Mobile day have been respited by Gov. Patton for four eeks.

GEN. REYNOLDS has established quarantine be- ween Brownsville and Corpus Christi. As yet no se of fever has appeared at Brownsville.

BREVET MAJOR General Emery has been ordered relieve Canby in command of the Department f Washington.

THE OLD Board of School Directors in New Or- ans removed by order of the City Councils, trans- cted business as usual yesterday; and passed esolutions to test the legality of their ejectment.

THE GROSS earnings of the Kansas branch of the nion Pacific railroad for the month of July mounts to $193,000. The length of the road op- rated is 235 miles.

A GENERAL court martial has been detailed to eet at Fort Leavenworth for the trial of Major eneral Custar and others. The charge against ustar is leaving his post without permission.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS are being made in En- land by the Admiralty and the War office for the byssinian expedition. Sixteen steamers have een chartered for the transportation of troops.

THE CRETANS are not yet subdued. They still old the mountains, and deny the truth of Omar asha's report that the revolt is successfully over- hrown.

THE MEXICAN General Berriozabal has issued order directing the arrest of all Catholic priests rossing the Rio Grande from the American side. hat will he do with them?

TWO NEGRO highwaymen attacked a countryman ednesday evening, near Memphis, at the same ot where Dr. Ramsey was murdered the pre- ous night. The countryman escaped only by e fleetness of his horse.

THE PARIS MONITEUR asserts that the recent nference at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace r Europe. But it is a noticeable fact that at the me time uneasiness prevails on the Bourse and ntes have declined.

LETTERS FROM Victoria, received at San Fran- sco, say there is a strong feeling in favor of the nexation of British Columbia to the United tates. The Bulletin of San Francisco says the hoice is between that and the ruin of the Colony.

A TELEGRAM from Punta Rosa, of the 26th, says e steamer Narva had commenced paying out the able to Key West, when it was discovered that wo men had died of yellow fever, and the ques- of cutting and buoying the cable, and running out o sea until the epipemic had abated, was under consideration.

A DESPERATE fight terminated the pleasures o n excursion party from Bridgeport to Jasper, Ala., yesterday. A dispute commenced on the rain, and when at the end of the journey a general ight with pistols took place. Seven or eight of he party were wounded, one fatally.

OUR MINISTER at the Court of Berlin, Mr. Ban- roft, is being treated with unexampled courtesy. On Wednesday, in company with Count Von Bis- marck, he dined at the royal residence in Potsdam, njoyed a three hours conversation with his ajesty, and was afterward driven back to Berlin the royal coach, accompanied by the King him- elf—a distinguished mark of respect.

A SERIOUS riot took place at Montreal yesterday n the occasion of nominating members for Parlia- ment. Thomas D'Arcy McGee was hooted from he stand and prevented from speaking. The mil- ary were called out, who charged upon the mob, nd the casualties are reported as being severe. he candidates had all to be guarded to their omes by two squadrons of troops.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE DUTCH Minister at Yeddo had been shot at by a native, but escapet uninjured.

MEXICAN ADVICES state that Prince Salm-Salm has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE EMPRESSES of Austria and France were to pay a visit of condolence to the mother of Maximilan, at Ischel.

IN THE month of May there were 89,000,000 pounds of cotton shipped from Bombay, valued at £3,367,000

GEN. ROUSSEAU and staff sailed per Arizona Saturday for California.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived at New York Saturday, en route for Canada.

THERE WERE only seven fires in Chicago on Friday last, the total loss being about $100,000.

MADAME RISTORI and her dramatic company sailed for New York on Saturday.

THE FENIAN prisoners, Warren and Nagle, it is understood, have been released by the British Government.

TICKET No. 15,139 drew the $50,000 prize in Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Covington, Ky., drawing on Saturday.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD sailed for Europe on Saturday to attend the Social Science Congress at Belfast on the 18th of September.

THE REGISTERED vote of San Francisco numbers about 22,000, of which nearly 11,000 are naturalized.

DR. J. R. LETTERMAN, formerly medical director for the army of the Potomac, is one of the candidates for coroner in San Francisco.

IT IS reported that the cholera has broken out at St. Mary's Mission, in Pottowatomie Reserve, Kansas.

CROP REPORTS from the sea islands grow more unfavorable daily. The caterpillars are creating sad havoc.

THE DEATHS in New York for the week were about 580. It is officially reported that there is not a case of yellow fever in the city.

THE LITTLE Baltimore yacht, John T. Ford, was capsized by a sudden squall in the English channel on the 19th ult. Only one man was saved.

THE INSURRECTIONARY government of Candia has notified foreign Consuls of its intention to issue letters of marque.

HEAVY RAINS visited Memphis yesterday and Saturday night, which, if general, will do much good to the late crops in that section.

FOUR TENEMENT houses on the corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, Chicago, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss eleven thousand dollars.

THE STEAMER Guidon, from Fort Benton, 10th, arrived at Omaha with half a million treasure.

SOME 2,500 emigrants arrived at New York yesterday.

ADVICES FROM Honolulu state that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii has been signed by the King.

THE FISTICUFF between Jones and McCoole will take place somewhere in Butler county, Ohio, to-day. The fight will commence between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M.

IT IS rumored that Gen. Sickles will, on retiring from the command of the Second District, leave the army and commence the practice of law in New York.

IT IS reported from Copenhagen that the papers of Denmark are discussing a reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas. They generally favor the project.

SPECIAL ORDERS were issued by Gen. Grant on Saturday to military commanders in the South not to appoint to civil office any person removed by themselves or predecessors in command.

A MINNEAPOLIS dispatch says that a construction train, on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, ran off the track Friday night, killing one man and wounding 10 or 12.

THE APACHE and Navajoe Indians are commiting numerous outrages in New Mexico. They are also troublesome in Utah, and sixteen of them were killed by a party of miners at Sweetwater on the 4th.

J. S. KIRBY, late telegraph operator and agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, committed suicide at Americus last Thursday. It is reported that he was a defaulter to the company in a sum of about $5,000.

MILTON HODSON, residing near Plainfield, Hendricks county, Ind., died of hydrophobia yesterday, the result of a bite of a mad dog, received fifty-two days ago. It was a clearly developed case, attended by the usual horrors.

A LETTER from Dry Tortugas says the number of prisoners there is forty-five, mostly deserters. The conspirators are all well. Arnold is the clerk. Spangler and Mudd are becoming skilled carpenters.

THE EMPEROR of France is an earnest advocate of internal improvements. He has addressed a letter to his Minister of the Interior urging an increase of the means of communication and transportation within the Empire

LATE ADVICES from Mexico by way of Havana state that the French and British ministers left Vera Cruz on the 15th ult. Santa Ana is imprisoned in the castle of San Juan d'Uloa, and that nothing is known in regard to his fate.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON made a short speech at Amiens on Friday in which he alluded briefly to the Mexican question. He said the French honor had not been tarnished or the national prestige impaired. France was at this time tranquil, and she would remain so.

A FARMER, residing at Lanceville, Ind., was driving in his wagon across the track of the Bellefontaine Railroad, at Winnewan Springs, Saturday evening, when the wagon collided with an incoming train, throwing the man several yards, and injuring him beyond possibility of recovery.

A PRIVATE letter received in California, Mo., last week, from a former resident of that place now living in Northern Texas, says the negroes in that part of the State have quit work and gone into camp, all well armed, and assert that they intend to take the law into their own hands.

JUDGE FOWLER of the county court at Williamston, North Carolina, recently gave a decision allowing colored jurors, stating that since the abolition of slavery in 1865, by North Carolina, there was nothing excluding negroes from acting as jurors, and since the civil rights bill was passed by Congress, granting them all the rights of whites, they were fully entitled to act in this capacity.

IT IS claimed by the friends of Seward that his services in the Cabinet, in view of sending negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the acquisition of new territory, are indispensible, and that his resignation would not be accepted even were it tendered.

THE UNITED STATES Revenue officers yesterday seized Brunst & Caspar's vinegar factory, Wurst's grist mill and Miner & Vilter's refinery, on Spring street, Milwaukee, for frauds on the government.

PREPARATIONS for the Northwestern Sængerfest at Indianapolis on the 3d of September are nearly completed. A hall capable of seating 7,000 persons has been erected in Court-house square. A grand banquet will be tendered the visiting members.

SICKLES TELEGRAPHS to Washington that he has never received any order revoking or modifying his Order No. 10, although it was well understood there that such an order had been sent by General Grant.

THE ORDER removing General Howard from the head of the Freedmen's Bureau is expected to be issued on Monday.

BRIDGET DERGEN, the servant girl who murdered her mistress at New Market, N. J., a short time since, was executed yesterday at New Brunswick. Before expiating her crime she made a full confession of her guilt, and exonerated Mary Gilroy, her supposed accomplice.

GEN. POPE has issued an order for an election in Alabama by the first of October on the question of holding a convention and for the election of delegates to the same, for forty election districts. Mobile, Montgomery and Dallas have five delegates each.

THE ST. LOUIS Democrat of Saturday suggests, in view of the condition of affairs in Washington, that the Governors of the loyal States meet together at an early day, and consult in regard to the situation. It also suggests a similar consultation on the part of the managers of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE TENNESSEE negroes who left Nashville a short time since at the instance of the Conservatives, had a meeting at Columbus, Saturday, at which resolutions were passed demanding the enfranchisement of the whites and the right of the negroes to hold office. There was a demonstration of the Radical negroes to mob the imported orators.

ALBERT BERHER, a son of Rev. Edward Berher, of Galesburg, Ills., and Esther and Harriet Berher, daughters of Rev. Charles Berher, of Georgetown, Mass., were drowned on Tuesday by by the capsizing of a boat in Pentucket Pond at the latter place. The bodies were recovered.

SOME TIME in July lost, M. Anderson, a clothier of Gottenburg, Sweden, succeeded in smuggling through from Europe to Des Moines, Iowa, seven boxes and two barrels of ready-made clothing and piece goods. The goods were secreted in mattresses, and neatly covered with straw and various household contrivances, and marked household goods. Anderson was arrested in Chicago on Monday.

New Iberia.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Placide Bienvenu, of this city, who left New Iberia Monday morning at 5 o'clock. He informs us that up to Monday morning seventy-four deaths from yellow fever had occurred in the village, out of a population of some 1,400. The number of new cases is eight on an average daily. There are at this moment at least one hundred and fifty persons down with the epidemic, but the disease has assumed a much milder type. Not a single house in New Iberia but has had one case or more, and hardly a single family in the whole village that are not mourning for the loss of one or more of their number. The disease attacks natives and strangers, whites and blacks, indiscriminately, and has been as fatal to one class and color as to another.—[New Orleans Crescent, August 28.

A SPLENDID STORY.

THE PHILOPŒNA

BY ALFRED DUDLEY.

[Translated from the French by a Lady Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER V.

In quitting the General's castle, Wolfsburg trembled for his wager. The conduct of Madame de Linsdorf astonished him. He had seen women engage in a struggle to provoke defeat, but Mathilde did not struggle. He had seen them make a parade of despair to draw forth consolation. She did not consider herself a victim, she only accomplished her duty. It had often happened that Edgar had encountered resistance, armed with tears, protestations and reproaches; but here he was met for the first time with the simplicity and calmness of true virtue. Madame de Linsdorf was the first woman who had inspired him with esteem and respect; and as a belief in the necessity of a sacrifice in love, makes one doubt the chances of success, it also doubles the price of the object pursued. Madame de Linsdorf had therefore never appeared so desirable to Edgar, as when he encountered difficulties in obtaining possession of her.

After the departure of Wolfsburg, Mathilde thought of him incessantly. All that surrounded or approached her served only to recall him, and she felt a sort of pleasure in the sadness which these souvenirs of him caused. Alone she took these walks in which he had so often accompanied her; alone she contemplated the beauties of nature, and admired the flowers, the stars, and waters; but nature appeared faded, the flowers had lost their perfume, the stars their light, the waters their transparency. A prey to a troubled sadness, devoured by a vague restlessness, Madame de Linsdorf regretted the departure of Wolfsburg; and began to reproach herself with weakness, and to persuade herself that she had been cowardly thus to fly the appearance of danger which had no real existence.

"In all cases," said she to herself, "it is nobler to resist temptation than to fly from it. I would have opposed to the love of Edgar the religion of duty; I would have made him hear the voice of reason; (she forgot that Monsieur de Wolfsburg was not the only one to whom the voice of reason appeared harsh and discordant); I would have forced him to feel for me the same pure and elevated friendship as that I have always preserved for him."

If anything could have enlightened those whom love had already blinded, the following incident would have proved to Madame de Linsdorf that friendship had little to do with the sentiment she entertained for Edgar.

One day as she was lying on a sofa in her chamber she was mechanically following with her eyes one of the women who was unpacking the trunks which her mistress had brought from M——. In shaking and folding one of the dresses (that which Madame de Linsdorf had worn to the Princess of D——'s dinner), something hard struck the floor; a sunbeam, which came through the shutters, fell upon it and showed a little object which resembled a nut-shell. Mathilde turned her eyes that way, sprang from her couch, with a slight cry of surprise, ran to the other end of the room, picked up something which she hid precipitately in her bosom, that repository of women, and left the room before her attendant had time to remark that her face was as red as fire, and that her heart beat rapidly. Madame de Linsdorf traversed the garden, and making her way through a narrow path in the wood she fell, panting and out of breath, at the foot of a tree, then casting a furtive glance around, she drew from her bosom the half of a double almond which she contemplated lovingly, whispering to herself the word "Philopœna."

How much this word recalled! She saw Edgar near her, and closing her eyes, she seemed, as on the night of the ball, to feel his voice. She remained a long time plunged in this melancholy contemplation of the past. At length she sighed and walked slowly homeward.

Four days rolled away, and on the fourth, just as Mathilde was about retiring for the night, a note was handed her. She did not know but guessed who was the writer. It was as follows:

"MADAME: Affairs of importance call me to V——. As I will necessarily pass by your door, I cannot do so without calling to pay my respects to your husband, and thank him for the many kindnesses and attentions which he has shown me. I take the liberty of thus announcing myself beforehand, in order that you may avoid a disagreeable surprise, and because I owe you this explanation of my conduct. I have not wished to act contrary to your desires, but only to acquit myself of my duty to society.

"With sentiments of profound esteem, I am, Madame, your obedient servant,

E. DE W."

The General was making a tour of inspection with his overseer, and Madame de Linsdorf was alone when Wolfsburg was announced. The conversation was languid and forced; respectful and cold on Edgar's part; embarrassed and disconnected on hers. Her ill-disguised agitation lost her the game, for Edgar was not slow to profit by it. After having talked for nearly half an hour of insignificant things, he rose to take his leave, but had made but a step toward the door when he stopped and turned back, saying in a voice which trembled with emotion:

"Madame de Linsdorf, I cannot leave you thus; I see you, perhaps, for the last time in my life; tell me that you forgive my audacity of the other day; or that you will think no more of it."

Mathilde silently extended to him her cold and trembling hand; their eyes met, and in a moment they were in each other's arms.

"Mathilde, you love me?"

"More than my life," replied she, with a look of ineffable tenderness.

After an hour passed in recounting to each other all those little secrets of the heart which are inseparable from love, Madame de Linsdorf, sitting beside Wolfsburg, her head resting on his shoulder, and her hand in his, said to him:

"My friend, you asked me just now if I loved you; you can never henceforth doubt my love; you know that at this instant even I would give my heart's blood, all the thoughts of my soul, my happiness, my life, and *all*, except—"

Mathilde hesitated, cast down her eyes and blushed; then resumed in a firmer tone, "it is because you know how all absorbing is this love; because you cannot doubt it; it is in the name of this love even that I demand a sacrifice which I will share with you; (for we cannot henceforth feel separately) Edgar, we must never meet again."

"It would be better to forget you also, would it not?"

"*Can* you do so? Oh no, my beloved, may I never cease to be present in your thoughts, as you will ever be the object of mine. I exact nothing of you to which I am not prepared to submit myself. Love me, for I have avowed for you an eternal love; regret me, for my life will pass in lament for you; but save me, for I would not lose my right to your esteem. Has the feeling you profess for me so little intensity then, that my presence is necessary to its existence? Is this bodily separation beyond your strength, and do you think that because we cease to be together, our souls will be the less eternally united?"

Mathilde glided from her chair and falling on her knees before her lover she took both his hands in her's and said with irresistible energy:

"My Edgar, save my honor, for I do not doubt thy love!"

Wolfsburg raised her and strained her passionately to his heart.

"Adieu, Mathilde, angel of my life; adieu forever," cried he as he rushed from the room.

Edgar could no longer conceal from himself that he *loved* Madame de Linsdorf. With all the simplicity of heart to be found in a man whose own had never been touched before, he glided without perceiving it down the rapid declivity of love and found he had reached the bottom as soon as Mathilde; of the two perhaps the most astonished by his fall.

Mathilde had never felt the fascination of a burning glance encountering her own: This dangerous magnetism of the eyes was unknown to her. Never had she felt her hand tremble in the passionate grasp of another. Though married for four years no voice had said to her, "*I love you*." Wolfsburg, accustomed to success with all women; was ignorant that there could be happiness in possessing the heart, the soul, the thoughts, of a single one among them. It was difficult to say to which one the love was strangest which united these two beings so opposed in character; whether to this pure and lovely woman or this man, so sensual and *blazé*. Edgar did not analyze his sensations, however. A new world opened before his eyes. He cursed his wager with de Launay, but his vanity would not allow him to withdraw it; he resolved, in the meantime, to cease this cowardly and unworthy warfare which he had carried on against Mathilde; to confess all to her; beg her forgiveness, and in possession of her alone, enjoy his happiness in secret.

For some days Madame de Linsdorf lived in the exaltation produced by the idea of being loved, but, as this state of feverish excitement cannot last, she began, after a while, to desire a less ecstatic happiness, and finished by picturing to herself an imaginary existence where Edgar would be constantly by her side, in which they would never cease to love each other passionately; but withal she would remain strictly faithful to her duties.

We all imagine when love comes to us that it is our more noble qualities that he attacks; that he stifles our genius, destroys our mental faculties, and that his efforts tend to nothing short of the complete overthrow of our moral and intellectual being; but love does not give himself so much trouble. He leaves us our intelligence, our ambition, our imagination, (and their genius to those who have the misfortune to possess any,) and strikes only at the least brilliant, least prized, most prosaic of our attributes. He has no wish for our reason, and as long as the latter holds its place, love cannot establish his empire. When love flies, reason returns and modesty occupies again its corner in the brain, and far from imagination and enthusiasm, it regrets, in its imperturbable serenity, the follies which love had committed.

All that was wanting to render this young woman the most unhappy of mortals, was jealousy. Just now she took pleasure in imagining Edgar as sad and disconsolate as herself, and without knowing it, this thought was her greatest consolation. Her husband, (it is the destiny of husbands to be always the bearers of ill news) was the first to destroy this cherished illusion. The General, who had been for the last five or six days at M——, returned unexpectedly, but informed his wife that he was obliged to leave again the same evening to rejoin the Grand Duke at P——.

"By the way, my dear," said he a little while before his departure, "I am no longer astonished that that obstinate Wolfsburg was so determined to leave us. I learned at M—— that he was about to make a fine match; he is to marry a young girl who is noble, rich and beautiful. This is all I know, however, for I only saw him once and he said nothing to me about it."

Everybody in the castle had long been in bed. Mathilde, too restless to sleep, extinguished her lamp and sat by the open window. Her beautiful hair unbound, flowed in ripples over her shoulders, which were protected from the night air by a simple white wrapper. Her appartment was on the ground floor, and the windows opened upon the garden, which was filled with rare and beautiful flowers.

The clock struck half-past eleven; the night was superb; the moon flooded the earth with her pale light, and surrounded the trees of the forest with a halo of silver. Mathilde sighed as she felt upon her brow the warm, soft breath of night loaded with the perfume of flowers. There was a time when these beautiful summer nights filled her soul with a holy ecstacy; when, penetrated by the harmonious beauty of the universe, she adored in silence the infinite goodness, the supreme intelligence which gave inanimate nature to man. There was a time when the murmur of the wave as it broke on the shore, or a cloud which floated over the blue expanse of heaven, sufficed to plunge her into those reveries full of vague asperations toward an unknown ideal, which could never henceforth be her's. The song of the nightingale, the rays of the moon, the odor of flowers, all said but the same word to her, "Love!" Melody, lights, and perfume, all were there!

Since the departure of the General, what he had told her about Wolfsburg had not ceased to torment her. The horrible idea revisited her in a thousand forms, each more frightful than the other, and pursued her like a spectre everywhere. She saw Edgar before her, devoting himself to another, his eyes tenderly fixed upon her, and repeating to her the same words of love he had once spoken to herself. The punishment became insupportable, and the victim sank under it. The thought that she had lost Edgar's affection, the idea that she had already ceased to be everything to him, did more in a few hours to shake her virtue than love alone could have ever done. Good and evil lost their positive and distinctly marked characteristics, and gave place to sophisms bearing their names; duty paled, and principle only whispered its remonstrance; Mathilde, overwhelmed, fatigued, wearied out, felt only an intolerable thirst for happiness and life. Like a blind man whose sight has been restored only to be taken away again, she desired this light, hardly perceived before it was so cruelly removed. With these strongly marked organizations it is difficult to destroy the need for happiness; she ardently wished for, and demanded it, she must have it if only to know that it did exist on the earth. Henceforth in her eyes, happiness was Edgar's love; unhappiness his indifference.

"Oh! how miserable I am!" cried she aloud, and, burying her face in her handkerchief, she burst into tears.

All suffering is a struggle. The human soul can only endure to a certain point. Beyond this it overcomes grief, is overwhelmed by it, or ceases to struggle against it, and purchases a provisional peace at the price of a certain sacrifice. Mathilde's soul had touched the limit of endurance.

She had wept for some time, when a profound sigh was heard near her. She rose precipitately.

"Who is there?" said she in a low voice.

"Philopœna, beloved!" replied the voice of a man, and Edgar, for it was he, appeared at the window. Her first movement was one of frantic joy. Forgetting everything in the delight which the sight of her lover caused her, she threw herself in his arms. Frightened, dismayed, her eyes wet with tears, her bosom palpitating with emotion, in a trembling and passionate tone she exclaimed:

"Do you love me, Edgar?"

A burning kiss was the only reply.

Mathilde had been right in saying to De Launay that women *could* remain virtuous if they *willed* to do so, but they have two wills. The one they know immediately; the other of which they are unconscious, influences them without their being aware of it. She had wished to resist, but she wished so no longer; or it would be better to say that she no longer had the power to wish it; she still believed in her own strength, though already a master hand held the reins of her will.

The first rays of morning which flushed the East, found Wolfsburg still with Mathilde.

"You have never forgotten me then," said she. "That which was told me was not true."

"Hear me, Mathilde," replied Wolfsburg, with the accent of truth; "not only have I never forgotten thee for a single instant, not only have I never loved but thee in all my life; but now that I love thee and thou me, I give myself to thee without reserve; my body, my soul, my whole being belongs to thee, to do with it as thou wilt. Tell me to stay, I will stay, tell me to fly to the uttermost ends of the earth, I am ready; tell me—." He stopped, a tear shone in his eye, and he continued in a less assured voice, "Tell me to go and never see thee again, I will obey. Poor child, I owe it to thee."

Mathilde remained silent a moment, then throwing her arms around her lover's neck, with an indescribable tenderness said: "Edgar, do you think that now I can be without sight of you and *live*? You shall not be alone in generosity. I, too, will place my destiny in thy hands—dispose of my future; I deliver to thee, without hesitation, my honor and my reputation, sure that thou wilt guard it better than myself, and that since thou lovest me, that thou dost will be for the best. They still remained long together, but at last it was necessary to say farewell.

"Mathilde, my angel, grant me one prayer. Give me one of your gloves, a ribbon or a flower,—something that you have worn or touched, my darling, and which when I am away from you, will seem to bring you again before me."

"Take this handkerchief still wet with the tears I have shed for you," replied Madame De Linsdorf, giving him her own, "and tell me dearest at what hour you will be here to-morrow?"

"Between eleven and midnight."

In leaving Madame De Linsdorf, Edgar had taken his resolution: He loved her sincerely! Vanity and self-love found no place in this heart occupied for the first time by a true affection.

As soon as he arrived at M——, Wolfsburg went to find Felstadt who was still asleep.

"What in the devil brings you here at this hour?" demanded the latter.

"Give me some place in which to write a letter, and get up, for I want you to do me a service."

Felstadt made his toilet in less than ten minutes, and when he had finished Edgar said, handing him a letter:

"Be kind enough to give that to Mons. de Launay."

"Who is Mons. de Launay? Oh, ho, by Jupiter I remember—it is that French officer! But it seems to me that the time has not yet expired."

"It is three weeks to-day."

"You have lost your bet then!" And Felstadt roared out laughing.

"This burst of hilarity was not pleasing to Wolfsburg, who, resting his hand on his friend's shoulder, said in a grave tone:

"My friend, there *are* women as pure as gold or fire."

"It is possible," replied Felstadt, shaking his head, "but it has never been my luck to meet with them."

It was half-past seven o'clock when Felstadt presented himself before de Launay, who, taking the note, read in an undertone these few words:

"SIR—I have lost my wager, and will meet you at Z—— at 9 o'clock. Your weapons will be mine. EDGAR, Baron de Wolfsburg."

This communication did not surprise de Launay. Though the position and in some things the character of Madame de Linsdorf gave him some uneasiness; he could not imagine that a woman so strong and courageous could yield in so limited a period of time. This sentiment, united to the vanity inseparable from even the best natures, which had made him deny to Wolfsburg the qualities necessary to succeed in such an enterprise, rendered the challenge of the latter not unlooked for.

Edgar arrived first on the ground and was followed almost immediately by his adversary. The preliminaries were arranged, the distance measured, and the pistols loaded. Fate gave to de Launay the advantage of the first shot. Edgar smoked a cigar and tranquilly regarded the mouth of the pistol leveled at him at ten paces distance. De Launay missed.

The skill of Wolfsburg was well known—he never failed to snuff a candle at fifteen steps; but his ball merely grazed Gustave's hat. Felstadt, who was ignorant of his determination not to wound his adversary, looked at him in astonishment.

"'Tis your turn again, Monsieur," said Wolfsburg politely to de Launay with a slight inclination.

Gustave took aim a long time, and this time his ball took effect. Hardly had the smoke cleared away when Edgar was seen extended on the sod. He sprung toward him. Edgar was wounded in the breast, and gave no sign of life.

"You had better gain the frontier as soon as possible, sir," said the surgeon. "This wound is mortal."

In helping to unbutton Edgar's uniform, de Launay perceived some object which he seized and thrust into his bosom, while they were examining the wound. It was a handkerchief trimmed with lace, in one corner of which were embroidered an M. and an L.

It was arranged that Gustave should take the horse of his friend who had served him on the present occasion, and go immediately to F—, where the latter would rejoin him at noon with a carriage. In ten minutes he was on the road to F—. A feeling of invincible curiosity impelled him toward Mathilde; he wished to see her, and in returning her handkerchief, to learn by what chance or trick, Edgar had become possessed of it. The castle of Linsdorf was on the route to V. half way between M— and F— and in less than an hour de Launay entered the grand hall.

In this sudden visit from her childhood's friend, Mathilde felt some surprise, mingled with an inexplicable presentiment of evil, which nervous organizations can alone comprehend. She felt somewhat reassured by his first words, spoken as he entered the room.

"Have you any orders for Paris? I will be there in two days."

After having explained to her that very urgent business recalled him to France, Gustave drew from his pocket a white handkerchief, which he held toward her as he said:

"Is this handkerchief yours?"

She started and turned pale; then upon her answering in the affirmative,

"Have you *given* it to any one?" pursued he slowly, and fearing to hear the reply.

Mathilde regarded him fixedly, and from her lips escaped a "yes," which he scarcely heard.

De Launay handed it to her without another word. Madame de Linsdorf seemed to divine what was passing in Gustave's mind, but no color mounted to her face. She felt too much fear to blush, and another sentiment than that of shame took possession of her heart.

"Has he *given* it to you?" asked she, taking the handkerchief.

"I have *taken* it from him."

Mathilde sprung from her seat. This reply and the precipitate departure of Gustave suggested a frightful thought. She spread out the handkerchief. Some stains of blood which Gustave, in his haste to hide it, had not remarked, revealed the whole truth to her. She rushed toward de Launay and seized his arm; great drops stood on her brow, and she trembled convulsively.

"Gustave," said she, with supernatural energy, "do not deceive me. Tell me you have not *killed* him!"

"I have saved your honor," replied de Launay; and Madame de Linsdorf fell, without consciousness, at his feet.

As soon as he had given Mathilde into the the hands of her women, Gustave quitted Linsdorf, a prey to all the torments of a jealousy all the more violent because it had been suddenly aroused; the result of a love repressed during long years. Brought up with Mathilde, de Launay had early conceived a love for her which amounted almost to adoration. Not possessed of sufficient fortune himself to marry a woman who had none, he saw her married to another, and was forced to hide his chagrin, respecting her too much to speak to her of a love which ought not to be avowed: but none the less jealously guarding it in the most hidden recesses of his heart.

With that marvelous faculty which men have of involuntarily turning all events to the account either of their vanity or their passions, Gustave soon grew accustomed to the idea of this marriage, and regarding Gen. de Linsdorf simply as the representative of the duties Mathilde owed to society, he looked upon him without the least jealousy. Madame de Linsdorf was a sort of saint for him, to whom he ceaselessly erected altars in his soul, and the remembrance and thought of whom guided his actions and governed his life. But this saint had lost her prestige. She appeard no more to him in the dazzling purity of old, with her snowy mantle and halo of innocence. Wishing to despise her, he found that he only loved her the more. Not content with the grief he had brought to her, he accused her of being the cause of that which he felt himself. With the injustice inherent in human nature, he reproached her with what he was pleased to call his lost and sacrificed years, his life passed in loving silently and without hope; and even with this love itself, which had been the torment and happiness of his existence. The vanity of Gustave was so deeply wounded that he would not allow himself to think of the anguish experienced by Madame de Linsdorf, and thought only of the wrong she had done. He could but recognize throughout all that she was truly the victim, but he only pitied himself.

When the General returned to Linsdorf he was struck by the sad countenance of his servants.

"Where is the Countess?" asked he at last of Mathilde's femme-de-chambre. "Is she sick?"

"Ah—my lord—General—Madame!" Her sobs choked her utterance and she made her escape.

General de Linsdorf, alarmed, repaired to his wife's apartment. Mathilde was sitting beside the open window. The last rays of the setting sun rested upon her head and gilded her dark tresses which fell to the floor. She turned her back on her husband, who on entering had called her name. Receiving no reply he advanced and regarded her attentively. She was gazing steadfastly upon a handkerchief which she held in her hand, and on which were some drops of blood long since dry and discolored. The General placed his hand gently on his wife's shoulder.

"Mathilde, do you not know me?"

She turned and pressing her lips to her husband's hand, said with a strange smile:

"Philopœna, dearest."

Nor did ever the General or any of her friends again hear from her lips any other word than

"Philopœna, dearest."

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HIS HONOR MAYOR TOMPPERT, JUDGE. PRO TEM.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1867.

"When things go wrong each fool presumes t' advise,
And if more happy, thinks himself more wise,
All wretchedly deplore the present state;
And that advice seems best which comes too late."

At 9 A. M. by the clock in the cathedral tower, the ponderous doors of the municipal Star Chamber swung on their hinges and the eager, curious crowd rushed in and occupied the seats. In a few minutes there was standing room only, and very little of that. After a profound and painful silence of a few minutes more the hammer rapped, and the noble form of His Honor was directly seen sitting cross-legged behind the elevated counter, looking as if he was expecting somebody to arrive.

The side door opened and a pale faced damsel attired in maroon silk swept gracefully in and took a seat on the bench. Her face was rather dirty but careworn, and she was accused of being drunk, and attempting to play mascul ne. Like old Mrs. L. Cady Stanton she wanted to wear breeches and have a word in the government of the Republic. She was found weeping over the bondage of her sex, and was determined to devote her last dime to their elevation. On this line, and in this mood she became elevated herself, and flinging her arms wiedly around, her glossy hair streaming behind, until she looked like what they call a Pythmers. She screamed:

Oh, you men. You're wicked and deseevin;
You break weak wimmin's hearts, an' leave em sighin', greavin',
But you don't break mine.

About this time she saw a human, with bifurcated garments, coming along, and she determined to take revenge on his devoted head for the tyrannies of the whole he creation. She therefore let fly at him with a soft apple, as he approached, but as he jumped back she discovered the glimmer of his star, knew he was one of them horrid police, and fainted. She was brought to by an application of cold mud to her face, and thence was brought to court. As she pleaded earnestly, His Honor let her off, and she peacefully departed.

——Michael Burns and Thomas Meagher were up for disorderly conduct, and were let off on condition that they would be good boys and be at Sunday-school instead of playing base ball on the Sabbath.

——Miss Ann Hammon was arrested for a case of demonstrative inebriation. She had been watching along the alley for her lovyer. Sam. Sniffins, when Oh! horror, she saw him. In her own words:

Daggers on him then I looked,
Away from him did walk,
I watched, the Bonnet Trimmer saw
With him in deep talk,
That was ok'lar proof for me,
I directly turned him up,
"I must be content to taste, said I,
False love's bitter cup, cup, cup."

So she tasted away until her taste could stand no more, nor her legs either, and she sat down on a door-step and fanned herself with her sun-bonnet. His Honor did not consider this much of an offense, so he let her off and she scudded out.

——A fair girl was sitting beneath the greenwood shade, listening to the music the little birdies made; when sweeter by far than the birdies on the tree, a voice murmured near her, oh come love with me. In earth or air a form so fair I have not seen as thee. Then cum luv, oh cum luv, oh cum luv with me. This fair girl was Jane Hardin, from Marshallonia's bowers; she came down Third and Market street to cull the beauteous flowers, (growing luxuriantly on Market street, between Third and Fourth). And when she heard this loving chap get off his woeful stuff, she said young man go hang thyself this world has fools enough. This made him rave, he cried police, then darted like a shot, and before poor Jane could get away they took her off to pot. This morn they brought her into court, she told her tale of woe, all eyes were dimmed with "briny" tears; his Honor let her go.

——Georgiana Neal, up for disorderly conduct, was sent to the Good Shepherds'.

——Frank. Schneider, charged with having been drunk and disorderly, was let off, and left in a hurry.

——C. L. Taylor, peace warrant, sued out by C. M. Greenslade; $500 bond for six months.

——John M. Greenslade, peace warrant, sued out by Sarah Jane Greenslade; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

——Michael Murphy, obtaining money under false pretenses from Patrick Kelly; continued till Monday on defendant's own bond for $300.

——John Anderson, stealing two trunks from the Cincinnati Mail Line wharfboat; $500 to answer.

——Jacob Levi, colored, stealing $5 50 from Mollie Davis, colored; continued till Monday and capias issued for defendant.

——John Leahey, stealing $5 from Fitz Simmons, the actor; continued to Monday.

——Mary Murphy, up for a disorderly and well defined drunk, was fined $10 and held in $300 bond for six months. She went to Beargrass to amuse herself until after Christmas.

——Augustus Kreiger, Esq., was drunk on home brewed beer, but had no business to be flinging boulders around the streets to the danger of pedestrians' heads. He was fined $5 and held in $100 bond for thirty days.

The court then wound itself up for the day, and left to spend the Sabbath in a Christian like manner.

Kentucky Farmers' Association.

In accordance with the announcement made at the previous meeting and through the press, the farmers of Jefferson county interested in the establishment of a Farmers' Association, met at their rooms over Walker's Exchange on Saturday afternoon.

After some preliminary business the special committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported as follows:

With a view to mutual improvement, and for the purpose of acquiring a correct and practical knowledge of a better system of agriculture, founded upon experience and the application of well-established truths, we, the undersigned do hereby establish at the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, Ky., a Board of Agriculture and Farmers' Exchange, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the citizens useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word; to ameliorate the system of culture, and the infusion of a system by which the producer will be enabled to realize fair prices with the least possible hindrance.

W. R. S. MURRAY,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
H. H. BUFENMIRE,
R. S. HERR,
H. ORMSBY.

This report being received, Mr. Prather made a motion which was sustained that a committee of three from every precinct of the county be appointed, to solicit farmers to join in the movement, the committee to report at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Harrod's creek—Mr. Buffenmire, Dr. Murray, T. Blankenbaker.
Boston district—John Y. Letherton, Dock Smith, Dr. Pierce.
Middletown—L. L. Dorsey, S. Garr, R. Vance.
Gillman's—R. S. Veach, Wallace Herr, J. D. Parks.
Fisherville—John Gilliland, Mat. Ragland, Dr. Reed.
Schardine's—Dr. Thornberry, Dr. Bohannon, J. Schardine.
Cane Run—Gov. Meriwether, James Maxing, David Bell.
Johnsontown—R. Bohagan, Dr. Foss, Lan Morman.
Woods'—Elias Wood, Ely P. Forman, Luz Woods.
Shively's—J. G. Balee, Judge Garr, John Y. King.
Jeffersontown—W. Allen, F. Stuckey, Joe Hicks.
Two-mile House—John Burks, M. Shreve, Ed. Hickes.
Hays'—'Squire Hays, S. B. Lewis.
Cross Roads—Dr. Standiford, James Graham, John Robb.
Spring Garden—E. D. Standiford, L. Prather, Ed. Ninor.
Blankenbaker's—H. Blankenbaker, D. Blankenbaker, Newton Gaar.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, September 14th.

THE COAL FIELDS OF KENTUCKY.—At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Worthen presented a paper on the coal fields of the West. The report says he claimed that the Kentucky geologists had made a serious mistake in their section, by which they counted four workable beds more than actually existed. As this conclusion was drawn from comparison of the Illinois section with those of Kentucky, it was pointed out by several members that the continuity of coal beds cannot be relied on. As Dawson expressed it, they are like our swamps. They have their edges, their islands, their interruptions of various kinds.

Lexington has forty-two licensed drinking saloons and twelve churches.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONN.

A New York Pugilist Attacked and Almost Cut to Pieces at a Bagnio.

His Assailant Headed off by a Burnt Cork Professional.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a man named John Gault, a New York pugilist, was attacked and almost cut to pieces by a gang headed by Charles Collins, better known as "Collins, the Cure," at a house of prostitution kept by one Madame Len Riley, on Lafayette street. The circumstances as near as we can gather them are these: Collins was employed at the Academy of Music, as a general man in the variety business, until within a couple of weeks past, when he went off eastward. Returning on Wednesday, he was informed by a meddlesome friend that Gault, who had been a pal of his before he went away, had been talking about him. This led to some words between the parties Thursday evening, and led to Gault's insulting the party who told Collins that he had slandered him. Collins and his friend and a party of young loafers were all on a big drunk on Thursday night, and attempted to assault Gault at the Ballard House about 11 o'clock P. M., but some persons near by came to his rescue, and he got away from them.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning after drinking around the city and getting quite drunk, the party, headed by Collins, went up to Madame Riley's with the express determination of getting Gault out and beating him, and if he resisted, of killing him. They knocked at the door of the bagnio, and on their call being answered, sent word up to Gault telling him to come down and join them as they were going serenading. Gault is a very good singer, and anticipating no difficulty, but expecting to settle up the former difficulty with Collins, he came down stairs and as he stepped out they set upon him, stabbed him five times in the abdomen and side, and beat him over the head with a club, fracturing his skull. His cries, and those of the women of the house who tried to interfere, attracted the police, and the party of assassins fled.

Collins was arrested yesterday morning by the police, and presented in the City Court, but his case was set for examination next Monday. Several other members of the party were arrested yesterday, and committed to the station-house.

Gault was removed to the City Hospital, but his wounds are so serious that he is not expected to recover.

☞ Hon. John B. Clarke, of Bracken, was elected Senator from the counties of Bracken and Pendleton, at the late election. He is a gentleman of talent, a life long Democrat, and will prove an honor to his constituents. He was elected without opposition.—[Maysville Bulletin.

THE RIVER was slowly rising yesterday, with 3 feet 7 inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. This is a rise of one inch at the head of the falls, and three inches at Portland. The weather was warm Saturday and cloudy in the evening, indicating falling weather, and yesterday was cloudy and cool with a light sprinkling of rain. A good fall of rain is very much needed, and would prove highly beneficial to the agricultural, commercial and boating interests.

At Cincinnati the river Saturday evening was slowly swelling, the first effects of the late Pittsburg rises, and we may hope for a rise of a few inches at the head of the falls, and a slight improvement in the navigation of the Lower Ohio.

The stage of water along the Lower Ohio is about the same as was stated in the COURIER Saturday, say five feet scant over Portland and Falling river bars, and about four feet over the lower bars.

Commercial Matters

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, }
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1867. }

There has been no material change in prices this week, yet we continue to note fluctuations almost daily, in prices of the leading articles of consumption. Transactions have been steady all the month, though not as heavy in breadstuffs and provisions as heretofore, and we can state that the demand for corn has been wholly confined to the local trade for home consumption. The grain crops of the South have turned out well and the Southern people have been subsisting on their own products for some time, with a handsome surplus over, a large amount of which has been shipped to the Northern market.

The tobacco market has had more than the usual interest this week, with a very notable advance obtained early in the week on all grades, which was fully sustained to the close, as will be seen on referring to the summary. The main feature of the market is the receipt and sales of the new crop, which in favored localities has matured nearly two months sooner than usual, and fully one month earlier than we have known it to be in marketable condition for several years. Sales of the new crop from Ballard and Hart counties were at prices ranging from $16 50 to $28 75, all medium to fair cutting or manufacturing leaf. These are regarded as remarkably good prices for the quality of the tobacco.

In reference to the extent of the crop, it is pretty well understood that but about two-thirds of the usual area was planted this year. In addition to this, much of the last stand of plants, owing to wet weather, was not set out until late in the season, all of which is liable to be more or less injured by the fall frosts. It cannot be cut or housed until October, and early or heavy frosts in the meantime may very seriously damage the crop, and shorten the estimates. Under this impression the market has gradually stiffened, though some parties entertain the belief that the crop, though not up to a fair average in quantity, will be much larger than anticipated.

The fall season commences with the incoming week and we notice that the leading merchants in the wholesale trade in all departments have ample stocks on hand to fully meet the requirements of an increased trade over that of any previous season. The establishment of once more of packet lines along the river channels of trade, as of yore, is sure to redound to the commercial advancement of the city. A full and probably a daily line of swift New Orleans boats will be on the track in the fall, and the Louisville and Tennessee river, and the Louisville and White river packets have commenced making regular weekly trips, the good results of which are already apparent in an increased trade to that quarter.

The New York Bulletins of Friday has the following in reference to the Dry Goods market:

The dry goods market shows continued activity in all departments. The dullness in the market for the raw material, and the expected increased supply of cotton from the coming crop, leads buyers in some instances to expect easier rates. There is too, a wish to realize exhibited with all large holders, but no decided change in prices is reported to-day.

The Western and Southwestern trade has been most generally represented for some days past, and the amount of goods going to the large cities is quite considerable. The smaller merchants are not yet very numerous in market.

Prints and domestics are in most request, with a growing business in flannels and light cassimeres. The prices of some kinds of woolen goods, as Cottonades, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, &c., have declined slightly on some well known makes.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade takes place during 'Change hours Monday, and all the officers, as well as members, are expected to attend. The report of the special committees in reference to the Farmer's Club Association is to be received and acted upon.

The New York dispatches to the Board of Trade quoted cotton, sugar and whiskey unchanged. Coffee and flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; amber at $2 30a2 35; white at $2 40a2 45. Corn in good demand and prices have advanced; sales of prime at $1 16; choice at $1 17½. Mess pork steady at $23 35. Bacon quiet but firm. Cut meats—stock is light, which causes much firmness in prices; shoulders at 11½a11¾c; hams 15½a17c.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted wheat dull at $2 13a2 15. Corn—the receipts being light and not equal to the demand, prices have advanced to $1 05a1 07. Oats in fair demand, and prices firm at 57c. Whisky very firm, and holders are asking higher rates at 32c in bond. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork inactive at $23 25a23 50. Lard dull at 12¾c. Bulk meats—demand active at full prices; shoulders at 11⅛c, sides 13⅝c. Bacon firm; shoulders at 12¾c, sides 15c, clear rib sides 15¼a15¾c, clear sides 16a16½c; hams dull, plain at 17½c, sugar cured 20½a21c. Flour unchanged.

The New Orleans dispatch quoted cotton market irregular at 28a28½c. Coffee and sugar quiet but firm. Flour market weak but demand moderate; superfine at $8 75. Hay at $28 00; a30 00. Corn quiet but steady at $1 20a1 25. Oats inactive and prices drooping at 62½a65c. Mess pork demand active at full prices; sales at $26 50. Lard dull and prices are tending downward at 13¾c. Bacon, molasses and tobacco unchanged.

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork at $24 50. Lard unchanged. Bacon—clear sides at 16¾c; shoulders at 13¼. Flour quiet—superfine at $6a8; extra at $8 25a8 75; double extra at $9a10 50; choice and fancy at $11a12. Wheat unchanged at $2 15a2 25. Corn—yellow and white at $1a1 05; choice white at $1 08. Oats at 58a60c.

The Chicago dispatch quoted flour quiet but steady. Wheat—demand moderate and prices firm; spring No. 2 at $1 66. Oats—demand moderate and prices firm at 44½. Rye quiet but firm, No. 2 at $1 04½a1 06; No. 1 at $1 09. Mess pork and lard unchanged.

MONETARY.

Money has been more abundant during this week, and all good paper readily taken at ¾ per cent., while others are by the banks not taken at all; when offered on the street or to brokers are accommodated at 1 to 1½ per cent.

Gold is only offered in small amounts, and in fair demand, the closing rates in New York being 141⅝.

Government securities are dull, and few transactions were made. Eastern exchange is the same, and ranging from par to 1-10 premium.

Local stocks and bonds are in demand with many, and considerable amounts were bought and sold during the week. L. & N. R. R. stock, very little demand at prevailing prices, while L. & F. R. R. stock has advanced 4 per cent. National Banks are still dull, while others freely inquired for and prices have advanced. We quote as follows:

Corrected by Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers.

NO. 150 WEST MAIN STREET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	141	141½
Silver dollars	140	....
Silver ½s and ¼s	133	....
Silver dimes and half dimes	121	....
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
Five-twenties, 1862	114	114½
Five-twenties, 1865	110	111½
New Five-twenties	107½	108½
Seven-thirties	106½	107½
Ten-forties	102	103
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.		
Compound Interest, June, 1864	119	
Compound Interest, July, 1864	119	
Compound Interest, Aug., 1864	119	
Compound Interest, Oct., 1864	117½	
Compound Interest, Dec., 1864	116½	
Compound Interest, May, 1865	114	
Compound Interest, Aug., 1865	112½	
Compound Interest, Sept., 1865	112	
Compound Interest, Oct., 1865	111	

BONDS.

City for str't imp'ment	80	City for sch'l purposes	81
" " bounty	75½	" " waterworks	81
" " wharf	82	" " L. & N. R. R	82
" " Jeff'ville R. R.	80	Ky. State bonds (old)	100
Ky. State bonds (new)	88	Waterworks bonds	85
Street Railway (city)	70	Street Railway (cit'n)	70
" " (Cen.)	65	Canal bonds (long)	[illegible]
Canal bonds (short)	82½	Jeff. R. R. bonds	78
L. & N. R. R. (m. s.)	100	L. & N. R. R. (M. br.)	100
L. & N. R. R. (L. E.)	99	L. & F. R. R. (sub'n)	86½

STOCKS.

National bank, first	116	National bk, second	102½
" Planters'	102½	" City	102½
Bank of Ky	102½	Bank of Louisville	103½
Merchants' bank	124	Northern bank	123
Citizens' bank	124	People's bank	105
Commercial bank	99	Falls City Tob. bank	101½
Mechanics' bank	101	West'n Financial b'k	60
Masonic bank	90	Franklin bank	60
West'n Ins. Co bank	80	German Ins. Co. bank	90
Farmers' bank	112	Security bank	102
L. & N. R. R	82	L. & F. R. R	61
Citizens' Pass. R. R	51	Central Pass. R. R	45
Gas Co. stock	150	City Pass. R. R	25

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

APPLES—Green are merely nominal, with but little doing, excepting to the retail trade.

BATTING, &c.—Fair stocks, with sales in lots as follows: Cotton batting, No. 1, at 27c, small sales at 29c; No. 2, none; candle wick, 45@50c, and cotton twine, 45@50c; carpet chain 45@46c, and coverlet chain 60c, in lots.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Market rather dull at 22½@24½c for hemp bagging, as to quality, with small orders filled at 23@25c. A sale of 100 coils machine rope at 11½c, and small sales at 10½c. We quote hand made hemp rope at 8½@10c, as to quality.

COTTON—There are light supplies and a fair inquiry, with a small sale of low middling at 24@24½c.

COTTON YARNS—We quote moderate sales, in lots, as follows: No. 500 yarns 21½@22c per dozen; Nos 600 at 18½@19c, and No. 700 at 15½@16c. Small sales in broken lots at an advance.

COAL—Stocks reduced, and we quote Pittsburg in barges at 18c. Retail sales at 24c, or $6 00 per 25 bushels, delivered. Pomeroy coal afloat to boats, 14c.

CHEESE—Light supplies with sales in lots as follows: Western Reserve, 11@11½c; Hamburg, 11½@12c; factory, 14@15c; pine apple, 28c, and Stilton, imitation, 29@30c.

CORNMEAL—Scarce, with sales choice kiln-dried at $4 50@4 75 for 3½ bushel bbls, and $5@5 25 per bbl of 4 bushels. Bolted meal 90@95c, loose.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Sales in lots as follows: DRIED APPLES—In lots 5@6½c per pound. BEESWAX—Yellow 30@32c per pound in lots. BROOMS—Best Shaker $3 50 per dozen; second and third rate $3 00 and $2 25. BROOM CORN—Nominal at $80@125 per ton, as to quality. BUTTER—Common to choice 16@20c. BEANS—$2 00@2 50 per bushel for old to new. EGGS—Per dozen, 15@16c for fresh packed. FEATHERS—Declined to 75c. FLAXSEED—Buying, nominal at $2 for clean. GINSENG Dull at 80c per pound. PEACHES—Dried nominal, at 11@16c for unpealed quarters; halves 18@20c, and peeled 23@35c.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Factors have slightly advanced their rates, and we quote as follows, in lots: Star candles, full weight, 21c; star candles, in large boxes, 13 oz at 17½c, and 12 oz, or light weight, at 15½c; in half boxes ½c, and in quarter boxes 1c higher rates; hotel and railroad candles 22c; tallow candles at 14@15c, Soap—Pure German, in 1 pound or

DRY GOODS—The market has ruled steady for seasonable goods, with an increasing demand for fall styles, and stylish prints. For foreign goods there is a much firmer feeling though the prices are unchanged. In domestic goods the market is quiet, with a very slight decline in bleached goods. We quote as follows: Great Western, Laurel Hill, Penn Mills, Anchor, Macon and all other standard brown sheetings at 17c; Columbian and other similar brands 16½c; Eastern, 17½@18c; Tallehassee at 17c. New York Mills, 35 cents; Lonsdale, 22½c; Wamsutta, 33½ cents; Hope, 18 cents. We quote prints 15@16c; Richmond 15c; Freeman 12½c. Corset jeans—standard 15@21c; brown drills 18@20c; tickings 35@42½c, as to width; ginghams 16@22c; delaines 23c; silesias, twilled, 23½c; cambric, colored, 12½c; paper 16½c, and spool cotton per dozen, $1 10.

FLOUR—Market was rather quiet to-day with sales 150 bbls at $7@11 75, and 30 bbls A No 1 at $11. Sales yesterday of 250 bbls in assorted lots at $7 00 for superfine to $11 75 for fancy brands; also, sales of 150 bbls A No. 1 at $11 00. We quote as follows, taken in lots of 10 to 50 bbls or more: Fine flour, $5 00@6 00; superfine, $7 00@7 50; extra, $8 00@8 25; extra family, $9 50@9 75; A No. 1 at $10 50@11 00, and fancy brands, $11 25@12 00. Rye flour is in fair request at $6 75@7 75 for No. 2 and No. 1, with small sales at an advance.

GRAIN—The market is rather quiet, though pretty well sustained for wheat, consequent upon light receipts. We hear of sales 800 bushels red and white at $2 05@2 10. Sales from wagons range from $2 00 to $2 15. We quote a sale of 600 bushels red and white at $2 05@2 10. Corn is dull and unchanged at 95@$1 00 for mixed and white, including sacks and delivery. Oats are reported dull at 55@58c, in bulk. Rye scarce at $1 15 from wagons and $1 20 from store. We quote barley at 85@95c.

GROCERIES.—We quote a sale of 145 bags of coffee at 22½@25½c. Sales yesterday of 250 bags of Rio coffee, in lots, at 22½@24½c. A sale of 40 hhds New Orleans sugar at 15@15½c. We quote Java coffee at 36½@39½c, in lots. Raw sugar in hhds firm at 13¾@14½c for Porto Rico, and 15@15½c for prime to choice New Orleans. Refined sugar, hard standard in bbls in lots, 17½@17¾c, and soft refined, white, as to quality, 15½@17c, and yellow refined 15@15½c. Molasses sugar and Cuba sugar at 12½@13½c. Plantation molasses at $1 10, in bbls, with light stock in market. Eastern sirups range from 65c to $1 25 per gallon, as to quality and package. We quote Carolina Rice at 12@12½c, and rangoon at 10@11c. Sales of sorghum molasses at 40@50c.

GUNNY BAGS—We quote 2 bushel gunnies at 22@23½c, in small lots; re-sewed at 25@27c.

HEMP—We quote undressed Missouri or Kentucky at $150@170 per ton to factors.

HAY—The market continues inanimate and confined to the local trade at $10 50@15 00 per ton for baled timothy, as to quality.

HIDES—Quiet, with a fair demand at 9@10c for green salted, and 15@17c for dry salted; flint hides 19c, and green from butchers 7½@8c in rough.

HOPS—Fair demand, with sales of fresh at 60@68c, as to quality.

OILS—We quote lard oil, as to quality, &c., at 90c to $1 05 in lots. Linseed oil, at the mill, $1 22@1 25, by the quantity.

OFFAL—We quote steady sales at the following rates: Bran, $20 00 per ton; shorts, $22 00 per ton; shipstuffs, $25 00, and middlings $30 00; small sales of the latter, from mills, at $32 00.

ONIONS—We quote sales, in lots, in shipping order, at $3 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Dull, with sales of selected, in lots, at $2 50 per bbl, in shipping sales. Sales, loose or from wagons, at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

LUMBER AND SHINGLE—The supplies are ample for all demands, with heavy stocks afloat and in yards. We quote sales from yards as follows:

Pine lumber, clear 1 inch, per M	$70 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch s	75 00
Second rate, 1 inch	60 00
1¼ and 2 inch	65 00
Third rate	45 00
Common pine lumber	25 00
Hemlock lumber	20 00
Poplar	20 00@30 00
Flooring, clear and second rate, per M	70 00@75 00
Third rate	50 00
Common	40 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	27 50
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles—18 inch No. 1 pine, per M	8 00
16 inch	7 00
16 inch poplar, per M	4 00

IRON AND NAILS—The market is sustained, though unchanged, with a steady demand for pig iron, with a sale of hot blast at $70 00 per ton, and cold blast at $60 00. Sales of 10d nails in lots at $5 90, in lots of 100 kegs, and corresponding rates for other sizes, and small sales at $6 10. We quote pig iron, cold blast, at $52@62 per ton, hot blast $50@51 per ton, and mill iron $47@48 per ton. We quote bar iron at 5@6c, hoop iron at 6@9c, sheet iron at 6½@8½c, nail rods at 10½@12c, and boiler iron at 7½@8½c.

FISH—Mackerel dull; No. 1 in bbls at $21 50; kitts $2 90; No. 2 in bbls $20 50; kitts $2 70@2 75; No. 3 in bbls $17 75; kitts $2 40. Codfish, in drums, 8½c per lb. Herring 70@75c per box. Sardines $19 50 per 100 for quarter boxes.

TIN PLATE, &c—We quote tin, I. C. in lots, $15 00 per box; roofing $14 75, and IX at $18 00@18 50. Copper per lb, sheets, 40c; copper bottoms 53c, metallic bottoms, 30c.

SHOT—We quote sales of patent in lots at $2 85@3 10 per bag, and buckshot at $3 10@3 35.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The week closes quiet though steady at $23 75@24 00 for mess pork. A sale of 35 casks bacon at 13c for shoulders, 16½@16¾c for clear ribbed sides, and 16¾c for clear sides. A sale of 40 kegs prime lard at 14c. Transactions yesterday in bacon were sales of 57 casks, in lots, as follows: Shoulders, 12¾@13c; clear ribbed sides, 16@16¼c, and clear sides at 16½@16¾c, all packed. We quote plain hams 18@19c, the late rate in canvas, and we quote fancy sugar cured at 20@20½c, the latter rate packed. Lard is steady at 12¾@13c in tierces, with a sale of 14 tierces at 13c; in kegs we quote prime leaf at 13¾@14c.

RAGS—Good cotton rags, in lots, 4½@5c; mixed 3½@4c; soft woollen 2c; hard 1c.

SALT—Stocks ample, with sales of Ohio river, Kanawha Salines, West Virginia, and Hartford city, in round lots at 50c per bush, or at $2 80 per bbl of 280 pounds; dairy salt and table salt per bbl, of 280 pounds, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

STARCH—We quote sales of best brands in small lots at 6½@7c.

STRAW—Sales of new in bales at $8 00@9 00 per ton.

WOOL—Demand moderate and supplies light, and buyers are paying 26@28c for unwashed, and 38@40c for washed fleece. Choice lots, selected in shipping order, command 3@5c per pound higher rates.

WHISKY—Irregular at $2 20 for free raw; in bond we quote nominally at 30c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market is fully sustained though prices of medium grades were barely as full to-day as yesterday. The sales at the auction warehouses to-day were 156 hhds, with 17 rejections. The sales of the week amounted to 552 hhds with 64 rejections. Prices to-day were as follows: 1 at $20, 2 at $19 50, 2 at $18@18 25, 2 at 17 50@17 75, 4 at 16 25@16 50, 13 at $15@15 75, 15 at $14@14 75, 14 at 13@13 75, 11 at $12@12 75, 7 at $11@11 75, 12 at $10@10 75, 1 at $9@9 75, 12 at $8@9 75, 6 at $7 25@7 90, 9 at $6@6 80, 12 at $5@5 90, 10 at $4@4 90, and 1 at $3 85.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.

Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $21 25, 2 at $20 25@20 50, 1 at $19 50, 4 at $14 25@14 75, 6 at $13 00@13 50, 5 at $12 00@12 75, 8 at $11 00@11 75, 8 at $10 00@10 75, 13 at $9 00@9 95, 7 at $8 00@8 90, 8 at $7 00@7 90, 9 at $6 00@6 95, 7 at $5 00@5 30, 5 at $4 00@4 75, and 2 at $3 00@3 70.

TUESDAY, Aug 27.

Prices ranged as follows: 2 hhds at $23 25@23 50, 1 at $22 50, 1 at $20, 1 at $19 25, 1 at $17, 4 at $16@16 50, 10 at $15 00@15 75, 9 at $14 00@14 75, 20 at $13 00@13 75, 19 at $12@12 75, 24 at $11 00@11 75, 28 at $10 00@10 75, 10 at $9 00@9 90, 10 at $8 00@8 95, 8 at $7 00@7 80, 14 at $6 00@6 95, 7 at $5 00@5 85, 18 at $4 00@4 95, and 10 at $3 40@3 95, 1 hhd trashy at $2 25.

WEDNESDAY, Aug 28.

The prices ranged as follows: 2 hhds at $30 00@29 50, 3 at $25 00@25 75, 1 at $23 25, 2 at $21 25@21 75, 1 at $20 00, 3 at $19 00@19 50, 2 at $18 00, 4 at $17 00@17 75, 6 at $16 00@16 75, 16 at $15 00@15 75, 24 at $14 00@14 75, 2 at $13 00@13 75, 15 at $12 00@12 75, 21 at $11 25@11 75, 21 at $10 00@10 75, 12 at $9 00@9 85, 8 at $8 00@8 80, 3 at $7 00@7 90, 12 at $6 00@6 90, 9 at $5 00@5 90, 6 at $4 00@4 90, and 4 at $3 00@3 50.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $29 00, 2 hhds at $28 75, 1 at $27 00, 1 at $26 50, 2 at $25 00, 2 at $22 25@21 50, 8 at $19 50@19 75, 7 at $18 00@18 75, 3 at $17 00@17 50, 14 at $16 00@16 75, 14 at $15 00@15 75, 18 at $14 00@14 75, 24 at $13 00@13 75, 22 at $12 00@12 75, 11 at $11 00@11 75, 12 at $10 00@10 75, 14 at $9 00@9 95, 21 at $8 25@8 85, 16 at $7 00@7 90, 11 at $6 00@6 95, 13 at $5 00@5 70, and 8 at $4 00@4 95.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

The prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd Hart county new leaf at $16 50, 3 hhds do at $28 50, $27 50, and $26 25. 2 hhds at $22 50@20 00, 2 at $18 00@18 25, 2 at $17 00, 5 at $16 00@16 50, 21 at $15 00@15 75, 10 at $14 00@14 75, 16 at $13 00@13 75, 16 at $12 00@12 75, 12 at $11 00@11 75, 10 at $10 00@10 75, 7 at $9 00@9 60, 7 at $8 00@8 40, 9 at $7 00@7 95, 5 at $6 00@6 55, 10 at $5 00@5 70, 6 at $4 00@4 95, and 3 at $3 55@3 95.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 31, 1867.

BOURBON HOUSE, H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

The supply of cattle offered for this market during the present week has been very light, and the quality was altogether of the lower grades. Prices remained unchanged at the beginning of the week, but toward the latter part an advance was established of fully 50c per 100 lbs.

The sales ranged for good fair butchers' cattle 5½@5¾c; common 5@5½c; inferior and rough stock 3@3½c.

HOGS—Continue in good demand, and sell at from 6¾@6⅞c for extra smooth well fatted; 6¼@6½c for fair to good; common are not saleable.

SHEEP—Sheep are in good demand at 3¼@3½c for good heavy shipping, and $2@2 75 per head. Lambs sell at from $2 25@3 25 per head for fair to choice qualities; no sale for common.

SALES FOR THE WEEK—Cattle, 198; hogs, 378; sheep and lambs 213. Total, 789.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD, FORD & SCEARCE, PROP'S.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

BEEF CATTLE—There is but little change in the price of cattle for the past week, but little quicker sales have been made. The best are bringing from 4½@5c; medium 3½@4c and common 2½@3c.

HOGS—But few good butcher hogs on the market but an overstock of ordinary hogs. Best are bringing from 6@6½c. and medium from 5½@6c.

SHEEP—Demand good for good sheep which are selling from 3@3½c per lb for best, and common and ordinary $1 50@2 00 per head.

LAMBS—Good lambs are worth from $3@3 25 per head.

SHELBY HOUSE, G. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

The market was very active at the first of the week but at the close common cattle were from 15@25c lower.

BEEF CATTLE—The best offered this week brought 5@5½c; medium 4@5c; common and inferior 2½@3½c. Shipping cattle 5½@6c.

HOGS—The market about the same as last week, and prices stand at 6@6½c for the best; 5¼@5½c for the lower grades.

SHEEP—The market unchanged, and prices range from $2 75@3 00 per head.

LAMBS—In demand at 2½@3½c.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 185; hogs, 225; sheep, 338. Total, 1,068.

There will be a public sale of stock at this yard every Friday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, August 31—P. M.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat held more firmly; No. 1 red $2 15; No. 2 $2 10. Corn very scarce and in demand at $1 05 on the spot and $1 to be delivered next week. Oats steady at 55@56c. Rye dull at $1 20@1 25. Barley unchanged.

COTTON—Dull at 24c for middling.

WHISKY—Irregular, holders ask 34@35c in bond, 32c is offered.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon firmer and prices tending upward; sales of bacon shoulders at 12½c; now held at 13c; sides in demand at 15½@16c for clear rib and clear, but held ½c higher.

BUTTER—Unchanged and quiet.

CHEESE—Unchanged and quiet.

GROCERIES—Steady.

Gold 141@141¼.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 31—P. M.

COTTON—Without change; sales 10,000 bales at 29c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 13,221 bbls; the market is slightly in buyers' favor, but prices without decided change; sales of 5,800 barrels at $6 65@7 60 for superfine state and western; $8 35@10 for extra western; $10 65@12 60 for choice; $8 30@10 for shipping Ohio; $10 15@11 35 for trade brands; $9@14 for new St. Louis. California heavy; sales 100 bbls at $12 50@13 50. Rye flour lower; sales 100 bbls at $6 50@8 40.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 3,000 sacks; the market is quiet and a shade firmer; sales 14,800 bush. Barley and malt dull. Receipts of corn 51,805 bush; market excited, active and 2@3c higher; sales 166,000 bush at $1 14@1 17 for new mixed Western; $1 10@1 16 for unsound, and $1 17½ for high mixed, nearly yellow. Receipts of oats 13,658 bush; the market is more active; sales 43,000 bush at 70@73c for old Western; 65@75c for new Southern; 76@77½c for new Ohio; 88c for small lots do; 77c for State; 73c for Pennsylvania and 78c for new Chicago, and 20,000 bush Chicago, all September delivery, at 64c.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 11½@12c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at 40@65c.

COAL—Quiet and drooping.

LEATHER—The market is quiet but firm.

WOOL—Steady; sales 300,000 lbs at 35@60c for domestic fleece.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 12@12½c for crude and 27@27½c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade easier; sales of 3,650 bbls at $23 15@23 25 for new mess, closing at $23 25 regular; $22 75 for old mess, $19 75@20 for prime, and $24 75 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 120 bbls; beef hams dull. Cut meats firm, sales 180 pkgs at 11½@11¾c for shoulders, and 15¼@16½c for hams. Bacon quiet, sales 20,000 rough sides at 12c; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 10¾c. Lard steady, sales 290 bbls at 13@14c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Quiet.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Dull.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet with limited supply. Rye dull at $1 43@1 45 for western. Oats quiet at 76@88c for new Ohio. Corn active and advancing with a fair speculative inquiry at $1 16@1 17 for good to prime new mixed western, and $1 10@1 15 for unsound, do.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $23 20 regular. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm with fair demand. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm at 13@13½c for fair to prime steam, and 13½@14c for kettle rendered.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 31—P. M.

As usual on Saturday the market was less animated but still a fair business is being transacted. Prices are generally very firm for all classes of staple and fancy cottons. Woolens are generally in good request, and the fabrics in novel designs sell freely at good prices, while inferior qualities are still a drag and go slow.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 30.

Money steady and unchanged at 3@5 per cent. on loans.

Sterling dull at 9⅝@⅞.

Gold a shade easier, opening at 141⅝, declining to 141¼, advancing to 141⅜, and closing at 141⅝.

Government stocks are more active and prices are without change.

Coupons '81 112½; do '62 114⅝; do '64 109⅞; do '65 111; do new 108⅝; 7-30s 107⅝@107¾.

Stocks are dull and steady, the following were the closing quotations at 5 30 this evening: Canton 47@47½; Cumberland 33⅛@35; Wells 64⅞@65; Adams 73; United States 73@75; Merchants' Union 15@17; Quicksilver 28¼@28¾; Mariposa 10¼@11; Pacific Mail 144¼@145; Atlantic Mail 112½@113; Western Union 44⅛@44¼; New York Central 105¾@105⅞; Erie 70@70⅛; Hudson 124⅞@125; Reading 104¼@104⅜; Wabash 48⅞@49; Michigan Central 110@111; Michigan Southern 83¼@84; Illinois Central 126@127; Pittsburg 94@94½; Toledo 126½@127; Rock Island 103⅛@103⅜; do preferred 70⅝@70⅞; Fort Wayne, 105⅝@105⅞.

The bank statement is expected to show a decrease of $5,000,000 loans and an increase of $1,250,000 specie, $2,000,000 deposits and $3,500,000 legal tenders.

The banks received from the sub-treasury during the week $8,500,000 in currency, which was disbursed in the purchase of 7-30's, which were shipped to Washington. The $4,500,000 compounds which were held over a week ago in the sub-treasury unpaid, has been reduced to the nominal amount.

Mining shares are more active; Harmon 310; Eldorado 305; Smith and Parmelee 53; Corydon 150; Gregory 620; Quartz Hill 170.

Receipts of the sub-treasury, $4,175,341; payments, $8,799,609; balance, $116,619,680.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.

BULLION—The bullion receipts from California and Nevada mines last week aggregated $750,000, and the receipts from Oregon and British Columbia, for the same time, $367,000.

The general trade of the week has been moderately fair, with no speculative movement.

GROCERIES—Are most active and there is a good supply. Sugars are firm.

DRY GOODS—Are dull.

Mining stocks weak, and show a marked decline, though reports from the mines are not unfavorable.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—P. M.

It has been raining hard all day.

FLOUR—Active at $8 25@10 for extra spring.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm 2@5c higher, at $1 78@1 80 for No. 1 and $1 64@1 66½ for No. 2. Corn active; No 1 ½@1c lower; No 2 ½c higher, at 95½@96½c for No. 1, 92½@93c for No. 2. Oats active and higher at 44½@45c for No 1 and 43@43½c for No 2. Rye unchanged at $1 06@1 06½ for No 1 and $1 05 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

CATTLE—Beef cattle steady at $6 50@6 75 for first class steers.

HOGS—Moderately active at $6@9 for common to choice.

SHEEP—Dull and nominal at $4 00@4 50 for best mutton.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31—P. M.

TOBACCO—Active at full prices.

COTTON—22½c.

HEMP—Inactive at $280 dressed, and $155@170 undressed.

FLOUR—Is steady, with moderate demand and prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is slow without quotable change. Corn is slow and unchanged. Oats heavy and lower at 56@58c. Rye unchanged at $1 12@1 15.

PROVISIONS—Are very firm, with an upward tendency, especially for bacon, but there is no quotable change in prices.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower at $2 05 for free.

RECEIPTS—5,220 bbls flour; 7,368 sacks wheat; 4,189 sacks corn; 2 158 do barley; 418 do rye.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—P. M.

OILS—Petroleum firmer; crude 16@16½c; refined in bond 27½@28½c.

FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red $2 30@2 45. Rye $1 50@1 60. Corn steady; yellow $1 25@1 26. Oats 50@68c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; prime Rio 17½@18c, gold.

FLOUR—Unchanged; western very dull.

GRAIN—Wheat, no white offered; advanced 5c; fair to choice $2 25@2 45. Corn scarce, prime white $1 08@1 10, mixed $1 06@1 07. yellow $1 15@1 17. Oats steady, fair to prime 60@65c.

PROVISIONS—Are firm, unchanged and inactive.

WHISKA—Held at 35c in bond.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, August 31—P. M.

COTTON—Dull at 25@25½c. Week's receipts 614 bales. Exports 276 bales. Stock 1,069 bales.

FLOUR—Superfine $7@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn, whole range $1 08@1 15. Oats 65@70c

HAY—$20@22.

PROVISIONS—Pork $26; bacon shoulders 13½@14c; clear sides 17@17½c; hams 22@23c. Lard 13½c.

LOCAL NOTICES.

That Blessed Baby.

Get a vial of Dr. Seabrook's Infant Soothing Sirup for it, just to see it crow. It's crying for it now. One bottle will give your baby rest and you a quiet conscience. For sale by all druggists.

Chills and Fever

cured for one dollar in greenbacks. We see that the proprietors guaranty each bottle to cure effectually one case, that is, if they always ask for Dr. Hurley's Ague Tonic. For sale by all druggists.

The Popular Idea

is that Dr. Hurley's popular worm candy is the safest, most pleasant and efficient vermifuge of the age. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Hurley's Compound Sirup of Sarsaparilla,

the great blood-purifier, still maintains its high standard of excellence. Now is the time to try it. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Dr. Hurley's celebrated Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for derangement of the bowels, liver or kidneys, make "good digestion wait on appetite and health on both." For sale everywhere. James Ruddle & Co., proprietors. au30 wtf

☞ Messrs. Bowles & Barbour, well known and thoroughly responsible real estate agents, make some suggestions in an advertisement in the COURIER to the farmers of Kentucky, which are eminently worthy their earnest considerations. They cannot do better than to invest their surplus means in the manner indicated by these gentlemen.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
my1 wly No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE FOR 1867.

Special Notice to Country Buyers.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WILL commence their Regular Auction Sale of 1,000 Lots Clothing, Furnishing Goods, and Hats,

On Tuesday Morning, September 3d.

750 Cases Boots, Balmorals and Brogans, and Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear,

On Wednesday Morning, September 4th.

1,200 Lots Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

On Friday Morning, September 6th.

Will continue the above days weekly throughout the season.

☞ Sales positive and without reserve for cash.
au30d2&w1

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GEN'L ROBERT E. LEE,

By James D. McCabe, Jr., of Va.,

SEND for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
se2 w4* 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH MY Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM,
se4 w4 Springfield, Vt.

Estray Notice.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

TAKEN up, by Rev. Stuart Robinson, at his residence, near Oakland, in Jefferson county, and adjoining Cedar Hill, ONE RED COW, with white belly and roan head, $35, as by appraisement, at $30.
Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1867.
au14 w4 J. M. STEVENS, J. P. J. C.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF KENTUCKY.

Office, 77 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Authorized Capital, - - - $200,000 | Paid in and Secured, - - - $100,000

DIRECTORS.

Andrew Graham, Spencer C. Long, J. M. S. McCorkle, Julius Winter,
Alvin Wood, Chas. G. Davison, Louis Tripp, Fred. Webber.

OFFICERS.

ANDREW GRAHAM, President.
W. M. ELLISON, Secretary.
THOS. G. LOOCKERMAN, General Agent.
J. M. S. McCORKLE, SPENCER C. LONG, } Vice Presidents.
PRESTON B. SCOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician.

ISSUES every approved description of Non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies, at lower rates of premiums than any other company doing business in Kentucky. All persons who contemplate insuring their lives, are requested to examine the plan and rates of this company before insuring. Agents wanted in city and country. au29 d&w1m

EDUCATIONAL

FEMALE COLLEGE

Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

LOCATED in a beautiful and proverbially healthy suburban village, 15 miles from Cincinnati, with buildings in fine condition, rooms neatly furnished, and all its surroundings eminently pleasant and desirable. Its aim is to combine the comforts of a home with thorough instruction, and the very best facilities in all departments. The THIRTEENTH COLLEGIATE YEAR begins Sept. 17.
For catalogues and information, address
au31 deod&w1 REV. L. D. POTTER, Prest.

University of Louisville!

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

T. S. BELL, M. D., Professor Emeritus of the Science and Practice of Medicine and public Hygiene.
H. MILLER, M. D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical diseases of Women.
L. POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
L. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.
J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.
T. P. SATTERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

THE next regular session will commence on the Second Monday in October, and continue until the First of March. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the first of October, and preliminary lectures will be delivered daily at the College, with clinical instruction at the City Hospital until the regular lectures begin.

FEES—Professors' Tickets in full, $120; Demonstrator's ticket, $10; Matriculation fee, $5; Graduation fee, $25.

For information address
J. M. BODINE, M. D.,
jy23 d1aw&w3m Dean of the Faculty.

KENTUCKY School of Medicine,

(WEISIGER BLOCK,)

Fourth Street, Between Green and Walnut.

FACULTY.

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., *Emeritus Professor of Surgery.*
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
A. B. COOK, M. D., *Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.*
L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
J. W. BENSON, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.*
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., *Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence*
J. W. MAXWELL, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry.*
J. S. MOREL, M. D., *Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
W. TALBOT OWEN, M. D., *Lecturer on General Pathology.*
F. A. SEYMOUR, M. D., *Lecturer on "The Fluids of the Body."*
GEO. J. COOK, M. D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

THE FIFTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1867, and continue until the last of February, 1868.

FEES!

Matriculation	$5 00
Lectures	65 00
Hospital	5 00
Demonstrators	10 00
Graduation	25 00

For further particulars, address
PROF. L. J. FRAZEE.
Dean of Kentucky School of Medicine.
au3 d2aw&w3

University of Louisiana!

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor pro tem. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Demonstrators of Anatomy—WM. C. NICHOLS, M. D., and C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.

The thirtieth annual course of instruction in this institution will begin November 11, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15, at which time, also, the new and extensive rooms for practical anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now every chair has attached to it a practical department, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lecture-room.

Fees—For all the lectures, $140; Matriculation (paid but once), $5; Practical Anatomy, $10. Payment required in advance.

For further information, address
PROF. S. M. BEMISS, Acting Dean.
New Orleans, August 1, 1867. jy25 deod&wtoc31

St. Louis Medical College.

FACULTY.

M. L. LINTON, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
A. LITTON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery.
M. M. PALLEN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
CHAS. W. STEVENS, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN B. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
JOHN T. HODGEN, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Military Surgery and Clinical Surgery at the City Hospital.
J. S. B. ALLEYNE, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
E. H. GREGORY, M. D., Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery at the St. Louis Hospital.
J. J. McDOWELL, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
L. DeNALER, Curator.

The regular course of lectures in this institution will begin on the 1st day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st day of March, 1868.

Clinic in the several hospitals of the city will be given by the faculty during the summer free of charge, which will afford ample opportunity for a practical study of the various branches of medicine and surgery.

The anatomical rooms will be open for dissections on the 1st day of October.

Further information may be had by addressing
JOHN T. HODGEN, M. D.,
DEAN OF THE FACULTY,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TERMS.

Lecture Fees	$105
Matriculation Ticket (paid only once)	5
Dissecting Ticket	10
Graduation Fee	20
Hospital Ticket free.	

anl1 ws*

GHENT COLLEGE.

THIS institution, located at Ghent, Carroll county, Ky., will be opened for the reception of students on the FIRST MONDAY in September next. The college edifice, just erected, affords ample accommodations for 300 pupils. The course of studies, embracing primary, academic, and collegiate departments, is thorough and ample, and designed to prepare the youth of our country, both male and female, for the practical duties of life. By the constitution, sectarianism is strictly excluded; at the same time, a careful guardianship is exercised over the manners and morals of the pupils. The Board of Directors have secured the services, as President, of E. N. Elliott, LL. D., one of the most experienced and successful educators, who will be aided by an experienced and able corps of instructors in all branches of a liberal and public education. For circulars, containing terms and full particulars address
JAMES S. FRANK,
President of the Board of Directors
jy3 w8 Ghent, Carroll county, Ky.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE,

NEW CASTLE, KY.

THE trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of HENRY NOLD, A. M., as President. Mr. Nold, who for many years President of Ingleside College, Texas, has made teaching the business of his life, and, as an educator, has few if any superiors. His prices are as low as those of other institutions of the same grade, and he will afford every facility for acquiring a thorough education, in the midst of those home comforts and attentions so desirable to parents when their children are absent from the paternal roof. His teachers are experienced, and in every respect qualified to fill their responsible stations. Among them will be found Mrs. E. ELLIS, so well known to our community as a successful teacher in the Primary Department, and Mrs. M. F. JORDAN, a lady highly accomplished and of long experience in the department of Music. Mrs. NOLD, the estimable wife of the President, who for many years successfully presided over the family affairs of a similar institution, will have charge of the Boarding Department.

Mr. Nold's wish and intention being to remain permanently with us, we most cordially commend this School to the public, and invite the co-operation of all our citizens in making this institution of learning as useful as it was in former years.

Persons living at a distance, in cities or in the country, will find New Castle a healthy, pleasant and desirable village, and Henry Female College an institution conducted, in all departments, by able, efficient, kind and attentive teachers. By order of the Board.
au17 deod&w2 C. M. MATHEWS, Pres't.

SACRAMENTO ACADEMY.

MRS. JAMES G. HARDY

WILL receive pupils in Sacramento Academy, McLean county, Ky., commencing on the Second Monday in September. Terms of tuition as follows: Primary department, $10 per session of 5 months; intermediate division, $15 per session; senior department, including natural science, theoretic, ancient and modern languages, belles lettres, entire, $20 per session; music, $20; use of piano, $5.

Every advantage will be realized in this institution that is found in the best literary institution in this State. The instructress, grateful to her numerous patrons, that have during so many past years confided to her the care and instruction of such delicate flowers as their daughters, still asks a share of their patronage. She is confident that her pupils so widely dispersed throughout this and adjacent States will extend her the benefit of their influence. Their former teacher is now located at this point, which is a pleasant village, located nine miles from Rumsey, on the south side of Green river. Stages pass every other day from Rumsey to Sacramento.

Board can be had at the institution on reasonable terms. au15w2

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Kelley's

GIFT CONCERT

500,000 TICKETS, nearly all sold—500,000 presents, or one to every ticket. Kelley's Grand North American Gift Concert will positively take place Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867, at Irving Hall, New York City. This is the greatest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. Our sales have been without a parallel on this continent. The last chance is now offered to secure tickets.

1	Gift in Greenbacks	$50,000
1	do Greenbacks	10,000
1	do Greenbacks	5,000
1	do Greenbacks	4,000
1	do Greenbacks	3,000
20	do Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
181	do Greenbacks, from $5 to $2,000 each	28,000
40	Pianos, $500 each	20,000
300	Gold and Silver Watches, valued at	30,000
	Together with other gifts, amounting to	300,000

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

All who desire tickets should order at once. Tickets, $1 each; 5 for $4 50; 10 for $9; 20 for $17 50. A list of gifts will be published in Kelley's Weekly, and sent to all ticket holders. All tickets sold for Kelley's North American Gift Concert at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and Cooper Institute, New York, are good for this concert. Address
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
au26 d1&w3* No. 691 Broadway, New York.

J. R. GOLLADAY'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Distributed at Bowling Green, Ky.,

SEPTEMBER 9, 1867

THREE THOUSAND TICKETS

EVERY ONE A PRIZE---NO BLANKS.

Tickets, $1 00; Six Tickets for $5 00.

AMONG the list of premiums are to be found one hundred dollars in gold, a gold watch worth a hundred dollars, a fine suit of clothes made to order, $100;

Silver-plated Tea Set	$75 00
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine	85 00
Blue Silk Dress	50 00
Fine Double-barrel Shot Gun	50 00
Fine Violin	50 00
Ten Silver Watches, worth from $15 to $30.	
Fine Guitar	30 00

A Variety of Valuable Books and Dry Goods, Jewelry, &c.

Premiums will be distributed by a committee appointed by the ticket-holders.

Tickets can be procured from local agents throughout the country, or from J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky., by enclosing $1 for each ticket, or $5 for six tickets.

J. R. GOLLADAY,

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

☞ The net proceeds of this enterprise will go to the Kentucky Literary Association, organized by myself, for the purpose of publishing a paper in raised letters for the use of the blind.

Agents will send in statements by the time of drawing. [au11 d1aw&wtd] J. R. G.

A CARD

To the farmers of Jefferson county and Kentucky in general:

GENTLEMEN: Hundreds of you hold idle capital. Once you employed your surplus funds in extending the size of your farms and your field force; now you look around for new fields of enterprise. Some of you, having sold your farms, and many, even at a distance, while still farming, have invested here in city property. Would it not be a sound policy for others to invest at least a small amount immediately? to have something, always saleable, to fall back upon. There is a good deal of real estate in market which can be bought at reasonable rates; some very cheap indeed. Should you buy a lot in an improving quarter of this city, the probability is that within a year or two it will be worth one third more, if not double. Such results are seen here constantly. A gentleman told us recently that he had sold a lot for just twice its cost, exactly one year from purchase. We think many of you will live to see Louisville contain half a million of souls, and lots now on the outskirts become central. Lots are easily leased, (and, except the buildings, all improvements, including fencing, become the lessor's at the end of the lease,) thus paying rent yearly, while they advance in value rapidly. Please call and see the real estate we have for sale, or address us by mail.

BOWLES & BARBOUR,
Real Estate Agents and General Collectors, 78 Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.
References.—J. B. Bowles, President Bank of Louisville; V. McKnight, President Bank of Kentucky; W. N. Haldeman, Proprietor Louisville Courier.
au30 d2&w2

PUBLIC SALE

—OF THE—

SPLENDID AND COMPLETE PROPERTY

KNOWN AS THE

PHŒNIX HOTEL,

Lexington, Ky.,

TOGETHER WITH

THE FURNITURE OF THE SAME.

BY virtue of an order of the Fayette Circuit Court, entered on the 17th day of August, 1867, in the suit of Speed S. Goodloe, Trustee, vs. Grigsby & Robinson and others (and Grigsby & Robinson having made an assignment to the undersigned), I will, as said trustee, expose for sale at public auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit: All that lot or parcel of ground known as the Phœnix Hotel, situate and lying in the city of Lexington, Ky., on the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, fronting on Main street about 160 feet, and running back on Mulberry about 253 feet, including the livery stable now occupied by A. G. Karsner. Said property is pre-eminently qualified to make in the future what it has been in the past, the hotel of Lexington, owing to its central locality, possessing as it does every conceivable modern convenience, viz: furnaces, gas, bathing apartments for ladies and gentlemen, and a never-failing supply of water on the premises, water closets unsurpassed, a superb dining hall (55x48 feet, with 20 foot ceiling), billiard room (with six fine tables), bar-room, large and handsome drawing-rooms, laundry, where all is conducted by steam; also, 100 comfortable bed-chambers, private parlors, and well-ventilated halls. The hotel has been within the past twelve months refitted by the present proprietors, Mess Grigsby & Robinson, at great trouble and expense, including new and handsome furniture, all of which is of the most modern style, and will be sold, immediately after the sale of the hotel, at public auction to the highest bidder. The Phœnix has always been the headquarters of visitors to the semi-annual races and fairs held at this place, and is recognized as one of the best hotels in the West in all of its appointments. The house and furniture is fully insured, and policies will be transferred to the purchaser. The hotel will be kept open by the present proprietors until the day of sale. A large number of boarders are now in the house. The livery stable connected with said hotel, and now occupied by Mr. A. G. Karsner, will be sold separate and apart from the hotel. Said stable fronts the market-house, on Mulberry street, 42 feet, running back at right angles 160 feet, and is one of the most desirable stable locations in the city.

TERMS—The real estate will be sold upon credits of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months; the personality upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser executing bonds with good security, bearing interest from date, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

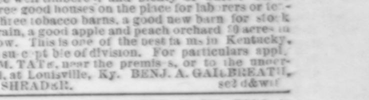
SPEED S. GOODLOE,
Trustee of Grigsby & Robinson.
au21 d-W-Sat-&wtf

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $250 per month—Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to sell the genuine new improved Common-sense Family Sewing Machine, price only $18; every machine warranted for three years. They are the greatest invention of the age, and give perfect satisfaction. For circulars and terms to agents address S. M. Tolliver and Co., Frankfort, Ky., manufacturers' agents for the South. sel w3m*

WANTED—$10 A DAY TO AGENTS—Lloyd's Great Double Map of Europe and America combined, mounted and varnished, with ribbon binding, finished to-day, shows 15 million names of cities, towns, villages, railway stations, rivers, mountains, lakes, etc.; costs $100,000, yet sells for $4, worth $50. Each map 30 square feet, occupying the space of but one on the wall, with double faced rollers and reversers, by which either map can be thrown front. Every house in the land wants a copy. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished our agents. Ladies do as well as men. Send money for sample and see the map first. If not sold, taken back on demand. Wholesale agents, with capital, for Western States, California, Texas, New Orleans, Canada, South America, West Indies, and New England States, could clear $10 a copy for this map. J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y. au26 d&w3m

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Union county, Ky., 3 miles from Caseyville, on the road thence to Morganfield, the same owned by W. E. Yeager, deceased. The farm contains 537 acres—175 in cultivation, the balance well timbered, and plenty of water. There are three good houses on the place for laborers or tenants, three tobacco barns, a good new barn for stock and grain, a good apple and peach orchard 10 acres in meadow. This is one of the best farms in Kentucky, and is susceptible of division. For particulars apply to G. M. TATE, near the premises, or to the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky. BENJ. A. GALBREATH, W. P. SHRADER. sel d&wtf

FOR SALE—OHIO RIVER FARM—Which is considered the best body of land on the Ohio river, in Jefferson county, situated on the Salt river turnpike, 18 miles below Louisville, 3 hours from the city by road and 1½ by river; good steamboat landing all seasons of the year, with daily line of packets. Contains 263⅓ acres of land, over 200 under plank fence; 110 in meadow, 45 in heavy timber (mostly sugar tree), balance in cultivation. Yields in hay two to three tons per acre, in potatoes 100 barrels. Improvements excellent; good dwelling and all outbuildings needed on a farm. Improved Berkshire hogs and sheep (new) with hay barn; is well drained and remarkably healthy. It is one of the very few Kentucky farms that will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. on the investment. Will be sold low. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Louisville, or to me on the premises. Postoffice, Riverview, Ky.
aul d3aw&weowtf C. H. WINTERSMITH.



ROPER'S BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT-GUN.

FIRING four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition. Manufactured by Roper Repeating Rifle Company, Amherst, Mass.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Agents,
je7 deod&w6m 106 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Agents Wanted!

ANOTHER great work by E. A. Pollard, the acknowledged historian of the South, entitled

"Lee and His Lieutenants!"

Comprising a life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including biographies of every Southern General of distinction. In one volume 31 steel portraits. A companion volume to the "LOST CAUSE," a standard Southern history of the war, which has already obtained a half million readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. Over 4,000 sold the first week. These two works form a complete library of the war from the Southern side. [illegible], Publisher, 208 Main street, Louisville, Ky. au26 w4t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

AS Commissioner of the Perry Circuit Court, I shall sell to the highest bidder the Salt Works and home farm of Robert S. Brashears, lying in Perry county, Ky., at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Hazard, on the

Second Monday in October, 1867,

by public outcry. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser, payable half in six months, the other half in eighteen months.
au8 wtoc D. G. LYTTLE, Com'r.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - SEPT. 4, 1867.

A JANITOR IN TROUBLE.

HE PLAYETH MAYOR

And Attempteth to Take Advantage of His Official Robes Upon a Female.

And Finally Goes Into the Drawer to Make a Municipal Disbursement.

For sometime past Charles Junot has been employed as janitor of the city buildings, and by keeping on the good side of the members of the General Council managed to get them to confer upon him the power of arrest. Every few weeks during his entire term of service complaints have been coming into the Mayor's hands, concerning the ill-usage people received when applying at the Mayor's office to see his Honor or the Assistant Corporation Counsel. Charles took care of the Mayor's office, and when his Honor was absent, he thought that he should and would occupy the municipal seat. It has turned out to be no seat of roses to him.

About three weeks ago a couple of ladies applied at the Mayor's office to see his Honor, but the Mayor was not in, and Charley, feeling his capacity for the office, in answer to their inquiries for Mayor Tomppert, placed his hand upon the left breast of his linen duster and said in his blandest tones "I'm the Mayor, ladies. What do you want?" They explained their business, and his Honor *pro tem.* gave them a great deal of satisfaction by promising the matter his whole attention.

One of the ladies was young and fair, and he thought that as Mayor he would like to possess himself of her, and exchange honors for sweet and bewitching smiles, &c. He therefore called her to one side and told her that he could transact business much better with her, by herself, and asked her to return the next day at four o'clock, and "leave that old woman at home." The girl was frightened at his strange proceeding, but returned the next day, a little before four, bringing the old woman with her. She found Mayor Tomppert sitting in his office writing, and inquired of him for the Mayor. He said he was the gentleman. The girl and the old lady would not believe him. they had seen and talked with the Mayor the day before, and he told them to come back at four o'clock. They told Mr. Tomppert this. He was surprised, but was determined to see the matter out. He was annoyed, but told the ladies to sit down and the Mayor would soon be in. They waited, and as the clock struck four in popped Janitor Junot, but oh! Lord, his eyes fairly stuck out of his head when he saw the Mayor, and heard the ladies say, "There's the Mayor, now." He felt he was a goner, and at once commenced to explain to the Mayor, laughing, and telling it as a very good joke.

His Honor could not see it, and reported his conduct to the General Council last meeting, but they referred it to a committee for investigation. Charles has not been Mayor *pro tem* since, but anticipates that his friends in the Council will see him through with it, and therefore feels as if he ought to be at the head of the city's affairs. Yesterday he was discovered fumbling over the papers in the Mayor's private drawer, looking for funds wherewith to grease up the machinery of the corporation.

On learning this Mayor Tomppert suspended him, and relieved him from duty around the City buildings. The affair will be before the Council at their next meeting, and the entire facts will be then elicited.

Trap-guns.

A youth of fifteen years was killed in St. Louis on Monday by a trap-gun, which a German had set at the back-door of his premises for the purpose of making burglars shoot themselves while in the act of entering his store. At first it was supposed that the boy had met his death justly, but by subsequent developments it was shown that he was an honest, industrious boy of good character, of the name of William Murray, whose father lives at Battle Creek, Michigan.

It is now supposed that the boy had entered the house through a mistake. The practice of setting trap-guns is a questionable one, to say the least. Even were the man who sets one of these trap-guns assured that no innocent person could lose his life thereby, he is taking the law into his own hands. Not only that, but he purposes to inflict a punishment unknown to the law for that grade of crime. It is true that one has the right to shoot a burglar who is in the act of breaking into his premises, but there is a difference between taking life in the active defense of one's life or property, and the setting of a deadly trap on the supposition that he who may spring it must necessarily do it while in the act of committing a felony.

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Why He Superseded Stanton, and His Reasons for Removing Sheridan.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

In a pleasant conversation of some length with President Johnson, I remarked that he was charged with having removed Mr. Stanton in order to obstruct the reconstruction acts of Congress.

He asked what Mr. Stanton had to do with the execution or non-execution of these acts. These acts centered the power in the hands of General Grant, and he had placed Grant over the War Department. He could not understand how the change could be construed into a purpose to defeat the proper execution of the reconstruction laws. The President further remarked that at one time General Grant strongly intimated that unless Mr. Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use in view of Mr. Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General, that Mr. Stanton ought to be removed, and he then inquired of General Grant if he would take charge of the Department in the event of a change. The latter promptly expressed his entire willingness to do so.

I referred to the rumor that the General had eventually protested against the removal, and the President frankly said such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind, but earnest, private note, in which he had intimated his fears of anarchy, if not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet, as he could not appreciate the General's fears on this score he had directed the change.

I then told him that the same charge was made against him for removing General Sheridan, and that many supposed his purpose was to prevent a due execution of the law.

This he thought was quite as absurd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheridan was in command. What difference could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or patriotism of General Thomas?

I then asked why General Sheridan was removed.

Mr. Johnson said there were two good causes, but only one had been considered; the first one was rather of a personal character, and had been overlooked. The telegram of the 23d of June, which was so disrespectful to the Executive, had been claimed by Gen. Grant to be a private telegram to himself, and that no official notice of its existence had ever yet reached the President. But the second ground for the removal of Gen. Sheridan was the exercise of powers he did not possess and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offensive manner.

I asked if he would be kind enough to designate what acts he included under the latter clause.

He said the removal of Governor Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells had placed at General Sheridan's disposal the whole civil machinery of the State to aid him in the execution of the reconstruction acts. Nor had the latter ever indicated or pointed out a single act or word of the Governor which was calculated to embarrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On the other hand, General Sheridan had endeavored to execute the laws as a partisan, and had adopted Radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites; and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command.

I inquired if he did not think Governor Throckmorton had attempted to thwart the General in the proper execution of the law.

He answered emphatically, "No, sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor of Texas also placed the whole civil machinery of the State at the disposal of the military power, and aided it in every way possible, except in the manufacture of a Radical majority of voters and in securing negro supremacy. This was Governor Throckmorton's sinning, and for which he was arbitrarily removed by General Sheridan."

I said to the President that his views as to the proper execution of the reconstruction acts were not clearly understood by the people, and that I would like to hear them.

He answered that he could express them in a few words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified voters, without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advantage to the white man, but much less was he disposed to make them the slaves to the negroes. Where the negroes had the majority, as in South Carolina, he wished them to exercise the power; where the white vote was in the majority, as in Texas, he desired that white majority to control. He wanted only the law to be fairly executed, with equal chances to all. This was being denied them by General Sheridan, and his manner and mode of acting was fast familiarizing the people with the tyranny of despotic government.

I remarked that the public would not be able to understand why he struck down despotism in one department and yet suffered it to continue in another.

He replied that other changes would be likely to follow very soon. A proper investigation was now being made into the conduct of one or two other commanders who, it was charged, were playing the autocrat. The President expressed the greatest apprehension as to the future of our Government, yet said he still relied on the good sense and patriotism of the people. In his speech in the United States Senate, in Dec., 1860, Mr. Johnson said he had denounced the party who would break up the Government in order to preserve slavery; and he had also denounced those who would destroy the Government in order to abolish slavery. He was equally opposed to both extremes now, and his only wish was for a speedy return of fraternal relations among the States.

Fayette Farmers' Club.

From the Statesman we extract the following proceedings of a late meeting of the Farmers' Club. These clubs are becoming to be quite popular, not only in the Blue Grass region, but throughout other portions of the State:

LEXINGTON, August 24, 1867.

The club met at the usual hour, Col. W. R. Estill, President, in the chair.

Mr. I. C. Vanmeter objected to the phraseology of the resolution in reference to the terms of the consolidation between the club and exchange, which being explained, the minutes were adopted.

Mr. J. L. Cassell called for action on the by-law proposed by him at the last meeting of the club, limiting the members thereafter to speeches of ten minutes in length. It was adopted.

A communication on the subject of "transmutation of wheat into cheat," from W. D Young of Jessamine county, was read and received.

Mr. W. B. Pettit not having had an opportunity at the previous meeting to speak on the subject of wheat growing, rust, &c., then gave his views.

His experience is, that the time of sowing is settled down to two weeks—the last week in September and first week in October. The great enemies to wheat are fly and rust. Sowing the last week in September, it comes up about the first of October. Then we generally have a cool spell, with some frost. This dispels the fly. The cause of rust is, in his opinion, damp, heavy atmosphere and unusual moisture in the soil—this produces rust. As we cannot regulate the climate, we must adopt other means to avoid this enemy. Deep plowing acts as a sponge, absorbing freely the water as it falls. This excessive moisture injures the wheat in the spring of the year by rendering it more liable to freeze out. About two or three weeks before harvest, rust is most fatal; and excessive moisture is more apt to produce the rust at this time. Shallow plowing is, in his opinion, the best, for the reason that as the water falls it has more chance to run off and leaves the ground in a better condition, and is not so liable to be affected by freezing and thawing. In the year 1855–'6, extremely dry years, particularly just before harvest, the crops those years were the best we ever had in Kentucky. In 1839 we had another drouth; wheat was very fine that year.

Dr. R. J. Spurr stated that, notwithstanding the yield of thirty bushels per acre obtained in Egland, he was convinced that we have the best wheat-growing region in the world, but we must abandon our "slip-shod" course of cultivation if we would succeed. If the same shiftless mode was adopted with the hemp crop, it would prove a failure equally as often. He would urge our farmers to adopt a more careful, thorough system.

Judge R. A. Buckner having been called on to give his views on the labor question, which was the regular subject for discussion, said that this question was more important in the present disorganized condition of society than many persons imagined. In regard to the relative value of white and slave labor, he would express no opinion; others more competent would do that.

The freedman is daily becoming more unreliable; if he violates a contract made to labor a certain time, there is no legal mode of compelling him to a fulfillment of his obligation, while the contracts of white laborers are more generally fulfilled by them. He thinks Congress will enfranchise the negro and give him all political rights. To employ, then, these freedmen to the exclusion of the white man, is to invite others from a distance to come to this State, and to offer inducements to those now here to remain permanently. The law may fix an equality between these races, but socially the white man will never consent to this degradation. In proportion as the negroes' political rights are enlarged, the antagonism between the races will inevitably increase. There is no power to prevent the General Government from bestowing on the freedmen these extended rights, but union of sentiment and harmony of action among farmers in the introduction of white labor from abroad, will increase the preponderance of the white race, and this will certainly force the freedmen to seek other sections where they can find interests and sympathies more congenial than that they will find here. All classes among us, both political parties here, are interested in the work of securing the supremacy of the white man, and in building up the best interests of our State.

Dr. W. D. Gay agrees with Judge Buckner as to the expediency of introducing white labor, but would like to hear some feasible plan suggested by which this object can be accomplished successfully.

Dr. R. J. Spurr remarked that this was one of the most important subjects that could be brought before the Club, and he would introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to appoint and sustain agents at the centers of emigration for the purpose of securing as far as practicable emigration to this State.

We once had a settled system of labor, and could regulate our affairs to suit ourselves. But our labor has been taken from us without our consent, and the laborers we are now forced to employ, he has found to be irresponsible. In making contracts with them, it is best to keep back a portion of their wages to guard against the stampedes which take place at harvest and other busy times. We have not near the amount of labor required to conduct agricultural operations with the system and neatness of other years. It would, in his opinion, be infinitely better if a separation could be effected between the races, but this is not practicable. After the close of the war of 1812, considerable talk was had in the State about emancipation, and Mr. Clay and others were in favor of colonizing the negroes in Africa, but an estimate showed that the commercial marine of the world would not have taken them there. As a general principle, negroes are inclined to live with as little trouble as possible, and to make no endeavor to accumulate property. Some of them are idle and unreliable. We have here a class of labor in our midst very little better than negroes. He had determined once to have none but white labor, but could secure no co-operation among others in his neighborhood. Other farmers had negroes, and he was forced to adopt a mixed system of labor. It is folly for one community or a county to undertake the correction of these great evils. The assistance of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is absolutely necessary. In this State there is not one half the labor really required. A great many of the white laborers will not work much better than negroes, and we must introduce white labor from abroad that will be reliable and industrious. If we can procure the immigration of this valuable class of labor by the aid of the State, we can then enrich our State, make it more powerful and prosperous. There is a greater difficulty, in his opinion, and that is the worthlessness of a large majority of negro women, but does not think that evil would be remedied by the introduction of Irish or German women, for they will work only in the cities, where they can readily attend church. We must then look to Protestant Europe for the supply.

Mr. E. Oldham realizes the necessity for the introduction of white labor, but thinks that the deficiency in our labor may be supplied if we can induce the negro to go to the country, and he was in favor of "moral suasion" to induce them to work faithfully. The negro is here, and we should do all in our power to make him useful. Introduce foreign labor, and the evil will not be remedied. He has had no difficulty in inducing negroes to work faithfully. There is an incentive to black as well as white, and he believes that when the proper exertions are made the freedmen will become all that we want them to be. He would, if he had the power, send the negroes out of the country, because he does not think the two races will ever get along harmoniously. He regards them as inferiors, but it cannot be known what can be done with the negro until the experiment is made. Surround him with the advantages the white man has, place before him the proper incentives, break down the wall of prejudice, give the negro a fair, honest trial, and then if the class does not become what we desire, it will be time enough to introduce foreign labor.

Dr. W. D. Gay thinks that every farmer has tried more or less to induce freedmen to work faithfully. In his neighborhood the great difficulty is to procure industrious, worthy negro women. He is of the opinion that in time this labor question will settle itself. Having been accustomed to negro labor, he would rather pay a little more for it, but if our interests, which should always be studied, require white labor, then he was in favor of its instant introduction. In Pennsylvania where he resided for some years, he saw that the white laborers there were accustomed to the control of their employers, and when brought here he thought that class would be easily controlled. In early years, from sympathy, he was an abolitionist, then an ardent pro-slavery man, and now would not to-morrow vote for the restoration of slavery. He is of the opinion that there is plenty of labor in the State now, if it could be rendered available. Thinks that counties by subscribing sufficient money can send agents to Europe to select the kind of labor we require and no other. He does not desire to injure the negro, but he is also his own friend, and the friend of white men, and if he can substitute labor which will be more efficient than the freedman's, he would certainly do so.

Dr. S. H. Chew said that for some time, anyhow, we are bound to depend on negro labor. In the meantime, the evils complained of, which are now so oppressive, are to be remedied. Thinks that farmers should act in concert, and refuse to hire a laborer without he has a certificate of recommendation from his former employer. This is customary in the North. Here the farmer who hires a freedman has no assurance that he will remain the time he agrees to work. United action is absolutely necessary to regulate these difficulties and without such concert it is useless to hope for a better state of affairs. The first thing we have to do is that farmers must determine to demand from every freedman before employing him, a recommendation from his previous employer, and a statement that he has served out his time. In time immigration may furnish an adequate supply of labor, but it will be a long time yet, and in the meantime we must use the negro. He gives the freedmen great credit for the eagerness they manifest to obtain education, and thinks the establishment of school-houses in every neighborhood would render them more contented where they can send their children to school. They are to be endowed with political rights, and he would like to see them educated, so that they may have a proper conception of their position, privileges and rights.

Judge Kinkead proposed that this subject of "labor" be continued until next Saturday, at ten o'clock, and that those present be requested to bring in their neighbors. He wanted a large attendance, as he would like to hear a general expression of opinions and views of all the farmers on the subject. The motion was carried.

Dr. Chew reported that he had the names of farmers who wanted one hundred and three men for clover gathered.

Mr. J. M. Dillard stated that he had ordered a combined clover thresher, and was ready to receive orders for gathering seed.

[Written Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

THE WOUNDED CONFEDERATE.

A Sketch of Love and War.

BY J. R. HARROD.

Kirby Smith had entered Kentucky at the head of an invading host of Confederate soldiery. His well trained infantry and almost peerless cavalry gave promise of success to the mission upon which he had been sent by the functionaries whom he served. It was a bright day in early autumn, and the sun shone with a brilliancy unsurpassed even in Italy's fair clime, that the Confederate chieftain found himself and followers upon the summit of what is known as Big Hill, which overlooks the beautiful and picturesque valley that forms the eastern boundary of the famous Blue grass region. The scene in the valley was in some respects similar to that presented to view on the hill, but differed materially as to the design of the warriors who were encamped on its surface near the base of the hill. They were Federal soldiers.

The Confederate General had determined to attempt the dislodgement of the enemy in the valley, without which he could not penetrate the rich region beyond; and for this purpose he ordered Gen. Scott, with his famous brigade of cavalry, to proceed at once and assail them in front while he, in person, would lead the infantry to his support. Onward dashed the van, which was led by a young lieutenant of the name of Jackson, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. They advanced rapidly and with the precision of well-disciplined warriors to the onslaught, but were met with a deadly volley of musketry from the unerring aim of their adversaries, which caused them to recoil and fall back in disorder. The attack was renewed the second time with greater energy than the first, but with no better success. Thus, after repeated assaults, in each of which the assailants were repulsed with heavy loss, they silently withdrew to await the promised assistance. It was soon ascertained, however, that the main body of the infantry could not be brought into action before the following morning, and, as this delay might enable the Federal commander to procure reinforcements, and thus lessen the chance of success, the Confederate chieftain determined as a last effort to attempt a flank movement. Accordingly an impetuous charge was made upon the left flank of the enemy, which threw them into confusion, and, being composed chiefly of raw levies, all attempts made by the Federal officers to rally them were of no avail; a retreat was the only alternative left them, which soon terminated in a complete rout. Thus was achieved one of those victories which cost the lives of many brave men, besides the loss in wounded, among whom was Lieut. Jackson. In leading the charge which turned the enemy's flank he received a ball in the left arm, completely shattering the bone, and from loss of blood he soon fell from his horse and was left on the field. Thus had ended the bloody contest which is known in history as the battle of Richmond, Ky.

The enemy had fought hard, but had fought in vain; and at nightfall they retreated, broken and in confusion, hotly pursued by their victorious foe, and many were made captives. As night fell the full orbed moon soared aloft and poured a flood of mellow light upon the field of carnage. Over the weird plains that intervene between Big Hill and Richmond, covered with the wounded and dying, the battle flag of the South floated proudly in the light of the calm September moon.

Among that gallant band of Federal troopers, was a young captain of the name of Grayham, whose home was but a few miles distant from the scene of the conflict just described.

As Captain Grayham has a sister who is designed to play a prominent part in our sketch, we will introduce her to the reader's notice. Sallie Grayham, at the time of which we write, was a very worthy and amiable young lady of eighteen summers, at whose shrine of beauty and loveliness many an ardent swain desired to kneel. On the evening in which the memorable battle just referred to was fought, Miss Grayham, together with her mother, sat upon the veranda, in front of their stately residence, in anxious expectation of some visitors who had promised to come that evening. Captain Grayham had told his sister that he would bring with him to his home that evening an esteemed friend, a young and handsome Lieutenant that belonged to his company. No wonder then she gazed long and wistfully down the avenue which led to the public highway; no wonder her mother gently reproved her for plucking some flowers, in an absent way, from the trailing vines that festooned the portico; and no wonder that she felt aggravated at her brother being so dilatory.

There are very few, under similar circumstances, but would have acted as did Miss Grayham on the occasion referred to. While she and her mother were thus engaged, the first volley of musketry was heard in the opening of the battle of Richmond, which told too plainly that the work of carnage, that was soon to deluge the beautiful plains of Richmond with blood, had commenced. Who can describe the agonizing feelings of that mother, or the look of deep despair that overspread the countenance of that sister, when the real truth dawned upon them? It was with difficulty that Mrs. Grayham could prevent her daughter from flying to the field of carnage, to be near that brother through the sanguinary conflict, to minister to his wants, should he be wounded; or should fate decree that his life be offered a sacrifice at his country's altar, to secure his body and consign it to its last resting place beneath the willow which grew fresh and green in the old family cemetery. But by extracting a promise from her mother that she might visit the battle field as soon as the carnage had ceased, she restrained herself, and, awaiting with impatience, gave vent to her feelings in a flood of tears. Darkness had spread her sable mantle over the landscape before the conflict entirely ceased. It was late at night when Miss Grayham threw herself upon her couch; and it was in vain that she tried to slumber. The scenes which had probably been enacted on the bloody plains of Richmond arose up so vividly before her imagination as to preclude all hope of sleep on that eventful night. Long before the sun had made its appearance above the eastern hills, Miss Grayham, accompanied by her mother and a faithful servant, was out upon the highway leading toward Richmond. The journey was soon performed, but, on their arrival at Richmond, instead of meeting, as they had dared to hope, the men whom they regarded as the brave defenders of their country, they were greeted upon every side by the gray-clad warriors. After searching in vain among the captives for her brother, Miss Grayham applied for and obtained permission from the general commanding to visit the battle ground, whither she immediately repaired, and which she diligently searched for her brother, but in vain. Hope now took the place of suspense. It was possible he might have been more fortunate than many of his fellow soldiers. With this buoyant hope resting in her bosom our fair heroine took her leave, but on passing the scene of the conflict in which her friends had been defeated, she beheld a Confederate soldier, who appeared to be suffering from a severe wound, and approached him. She soon discovered that he was an officer of some position, but being little acquainted with Confederate military dress, she could not distinguish his insignia of rank. Prompted by a desire to alleviate the sufferings of any who might be so unfortunate as to require assistance, she had him taken up and placed in her carriage, and, with the permission of the General commanding, conveyed him to her mother's residence where she had him properly cared for, and administered to his wants with her own fair hands. The reader will doubtless recognize Miss Grayham's charge, who was none other than Lieutenant Jackson, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, whose poor widowed mother and fatherless sister were wholly ignorant of his misfortune. Miss Grayham had the family physician called to attend her charge, who declared that amputation would be necessary before the wound, with which Lieutenant Jackson was suffering, could be cured. This was accordingly done, and, after many weeks' suffering and patient endurance, the Lieutenant was restored to health; but during his illness the Confederate forces were driven from the State, and he thus found himself in an enemy's country with but comparatively few friends to the cause which he had so nobly espoused. He had formed an attachment for the fair being who had been so kind to him, and to whom he probably owed his life—a friendship which was fast ripening into a stronger passion. But could he hope to win the love of one to whom he was a public enemy? He tried to banish the image of his love from his heart, but it seemed to cling the more closely to it. In a short time he was called to go forth for exchange, but he could not leave the presence of the fair being whom he now secretly worshiped, without confessing his love. With feelings better imagined than described, he presented himself before the idol of his passion and poured out the tale of his secret love with all the pathos of an ardent devotee. Instead of being rejected, as was his natural supposition, she bid him hope, on the condition that he would renounce the Confederate cause, and resume his allegiance to the Government of the United States. Revolting as was the condition on which he might gain the hand of his idol in marriage, our hero yielded, not, however, without hesitating long between love and duty. He knew that he was physically disabled from further service as a soldier in the service of his country, and it was to this consideration that he owed his decision. Accordingly, upon his arrival at the metropolis of the State, he obtained permission, and subscribed to the President's amnesty oath, after which he returned to the home of his betrothed, where we will leave them for the present, happy in their new-born love, and proceed to chronicle other scenes connected with our story.

A few months subsequent to the opening scenes of our sketch, the Federal army in the Southwest was put in motion to dislodge that of the Confederate army, then encamped on the banks of Stone river, in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. General Rosecrans, the Federal commander, placed his well-trained legions in battle array and advanced. The extreme van was composed of a regiment of Kentucky troops, prominent among whose officers was Captain Grayham. The conflict was opened with great spirit and determination, by the advanced columns of Federal troopers, and met with great obstinacy by the Confederates, under General Bragg. As it is not our purpose to give in detail the scenes of that great conflict, we refer our readers to history, upon whose pages is recorded the details of the great battle, known in history as the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro. Suffice it for our purpose to say that after the conflict ceased and the wounded were gathered from the field of carnage, it was discovered that Captain Grayham was numbered among them. In being consigned to the various hospitals in Murfreesboro and Nashville, it became a matter of choice with the wounded which they should select, and as Captain Grayham desired remaining as near the seat of war as was consistent with prudence, he was transferred to Murfreesboro. After he had been in the hospital for some days, suffering for the most common necessaries of life, there appeared at the side of his sick couch, a young lady of tender feelings who seemed desirous of rendering assistance to the sufferers gathered there. Her heart was touched with pity at the sight of Captain Grayham. She visited the hospital almost daily, and each time she carried some little luxury, prepared by her own hands, and gave it to Capt Grayham. At length, after many weary weeks of suffering, he recovered sufficiently to be able to walk a short distance each day. During one of his promenades through the streets of Murfreesboro he accidentally came upon the residence of the lovely maiden to whose tender aid he probably owed his life. He almost involuntarily entered, and spent some hours in conversation with the family in whom he had become somewhat interested. After partaking of some refreshments which had been served by the servant, he took his departure with a pressing invitation from the young maiden and her mother to call again on her morrow. It is needless to say that Captain Graham accepted the invitation. He became a frequent visitor at the home of the fair damsel, and a warm friendship soon sprang up between them which was fast ripening into a stronger sentiment.

Winter, with its dreariness, soon passed away, and spring returned, and with it came a letter to Captain Grayham from his sister, requesting him to come home, if possible, in early summer, as she was to be married, and wanted him to be present on the occasion. Imagine his surprise on reading the name of the person to whom his sister was to be united. It was Lieutenant Jackson, of the Confederate army. He hastened to the side of the fair maiden whom he had learned to love, and who also bore the name of Jackson, to ascertain if they were any relation.

Mollie Jackson, for such was the name of the young lady in question, was almost overcome with joy on hearing that her brother still lived, for she had tried in vain to gain some clue as to his mysterious disappearance. In early June Captain Grayham obtained leave of absence, and, accompanied by Miss Jackson, started for his home, at which place they in due time arrived. The wedding was a brilliant affair. Everything that heart could wish or wealth procure graced the grand festival.

After the invited guests had taken their departure, Lieutenant Jackson and his lovely bride, accompanied by Captain Grayham and his fair fiancee, paid a visit to the battle-field of Richmond, Ky., and there together, beneath the umbrageous foliage of a stately elm, they talked over the scenes of that memorable battle. A few days afterward Captain Grayham and Miss Jackson took their departure, the former to the discharge of his duties as an officer in the army of the Republic, and the latter to her home among the romantic hills of Tennessee.

Some years have elapsed since these events transpired. The war, which was then raging between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, has ended, with the triumph of the Federal arms, but peace has not been established in accordance with the demands of justice. The conquered section is, even at this late day, when nearly three-fourths of the nineteenth century have passed away, still groaning under a military despotism, more intolerable than any which was ever placed over Poland by Russia, or over Hungary by Austria. In a beautiful and picturesque valley, lying upon the shores of the Kentucky river, not far from its confluence with the Ohio river, is to be seen a white-washed cottage, with a portico in front, festooned with trailing vines, thus giving a lovely and inviting aspect to the external appearance of the building. In this dwelling Lieut. Jackson has domiciled his beautiful and accomplished young wife, and with them lives Miss Mollie Jackson.

Captain Grayham, after passing through many dangers, and enduring almost incredible hardships, at length returned home with the proud consciousness of having fulfilled his duty to his once bleeding country. He is a frequent visitor at the house of his beloved sister, and Madame Rumor has it that when the forest leaves shall have been tinged by the early autumnal frosts, he is to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mollie Jackson.

LETTER FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Election of Senator Lyttle—Radicals Disappointed and Democrats Jubilant.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

HARLAN C. H., KY., August 18, 1867.

As the election is over in this State and an overwhelming victory on the side of the Constitution and Democracy, I thought I would give your readers a brief sketch of our doings away up here in the Thirty-third Senatorial District. Billy McDaniel, of Clay, had announced himself sometime ago as the Radical candidate for the Senate in this mountain district. Billy having been elected to the last Legislature by a pretty considerable majority, he was a rather popular fellow, and he and his friends thought he was quite a running horse. The Democracy looked about with a good deal of solicitude to jump up some unlucky fellow who could put Billy through. It finally so happened that the arduous undertaking fell upon one David Y. Lyttle, a lawyer and a man of talent, energy and ability. They both pitched into the fight with a good deal of vigor, and each of their friends went to work with enthusiasm. At last the fatal day arrived, and McDaniel carried Harlan by 171 majority, Clay by 261, Perry by 109, and Letcher by 39, making him a clear majority of 580 votes—the two Sandy counties, Floyd and Pike, yet to hear from. Several days passed by before we could get the news from those two remote counties. The Rads. were quite jubilant and felt very securely ensconced behind their good majority.

It was known that the sheriff of this (Harlan) county was to return on last Tuesday from a comparison of the vote in the Senate race. The Democracy were a little crest fallen but the very first gun from old Floyd (good old Democratic Floyd) knocked this Radical majority of 580 into a cocked-hat, giving Lyttle 625 majority; then a few keen cracks from the immortal Pike put the Rads. to flight. It would have done your very heart good to have seen old Jim Hall tuck his tail and take up Martin's fork—the old ring-leader, the very daddy of Radicalism in all this country. Just about the time he started young John Jones had got a late COURIER and was reading aloud the returns of the Kentucky elections. Notwithstanding he passed up in the night he bore the dreadful and heartrending intelligence to his associates and brethren, that two little counties from the Sandy valley had perfectly annihilated the great Radical party of the mountains. Although in great haste he communicated this melancholy intelligence to Nath and Ben, Lean and Hen, Ep and Step, and the whole fraternity, neither of whom have ever been heard of since. I move that Brownlow be sent for to bury them in coffins with both ends open, so that when the devil comes in at one end they may go out at the other. I am very positive that old Jim never can be resurrected; the other boys being somewhat younger may come forth again under a new name.

The only hope that Radicalism and Black Republicans have in this country is that Congress may prevent Gov. Helm from exercising the functions of his office, and put one of them in his stead. I believe Col. Barnes is too patriotic and high-minded a gentleman to accept an office in such a mean and contemptible way.

I do verily believe that Pike and Floyd are two of the most magnanimous counties I ever saw or ever read of. Owen stands high in the hearts of Kentuckians, but not more so than Floyd and Pike. Could the spirit of the late Hon. John P. Martin speak forth, it would still thank her for what she has done in days of yore. Where is Hon. John M. Elliott, whom she has so oft led forth to victory and renown? Can't he rise up in his place in Kentucky and bid her God speed and thank her for her patriotism and fidelity? And she still adds to her catalogue another star in the person of David Y. Lyttle. Can he not, with his talents and ingenuity, do them some kind act in his Senatorial career? At least I hope he will ever remember them with a grateful heart.

DEMOCRACY.

Love and Suicide.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

A young German named Joseph Zumbusch deliberately committed suicide yesterday afternoon, under the following circumstances: About a year ago he first met, and immediately conceived a passion for a beautiful young milliner, who is engaged in the establishment of Mr. George Fox, No. 404 Vine street. He endeavored not to conceal his admiration, and the young girl did not disregard his addresses, but received these attentions with a coquettish toleration that had the effect of greatly augmenting his growing affection for her, and urged him to redouble his exertions for securing her hand in marriage. The style of courtship customary in such cases followed, and when the young man had reached the confines of desperation in his love chase, he offered his name and his fortune to the fair milliner, who, with no apparent compunction, rejected both, without the slightest hesitation.

This repulse plunged Zumbusch into all the misery attending unreciprocated affection, and in the endeavor to dispel the gloomy thoughts that oppressed his brain, he threw himself into the society of dissolute and intemperate companions. In the course of a few months he relinquished his business of watch making, and went to the city of Paris, Ky., where he remained until last week, when he returned to this city.

His first movement was to visit his quondam enslaver, who refused to receive him. He tried on several occasions to obtain an audience, but failing in his designs fell to drinking, and it is said by his friends that his mind became deranged. Yesterday afternoon he entered the millinery and asked that he might see Miss ——. On being refused a view of her countenance, he took from his pocket two daggers and gave one to the attendant, to whom he said, "Give this knife to Clara, and tell her that when she has used it I, also, will be dead; we will die together." The shop girl took the knife and sought to wrench the other from Zumbusch, but was unsuccessful in the attempt. He then asked the girl if she would give the weapon to Clara, and on being answered in the negative, exclaimed, "then this is the last of me," plunged the knife into his heart and fell to the floor a corpse. A number of persons attracted by the shrieks of the woman, rushed to the house, and a scene of excitement and great confusion ensued. The body of the suicide was subsequently removed to the residence of his father, No. 673 Vine street.

☞ Wendell Phillips has hit it exactly. In one of his late manifestoes in the Anti-Slavery Standard he says:

"Congress represents the Republican party."

Wendell is right; Congress don't represent anything else.

VOLUNTEER DRILLING.

Sweet Amy said, with pleading eyes,
"Dear Charley, tell me, (will you?)
The words I've heard your captain say—
I should so like to drill you."

"What, Amy, pet, *you* take command!
Well! Amy, I'm quite willing;
In such a company as yours,
I can't have too much drilling.

"Stand over there, and sing out clear
Like this—'Squad—stand at ease'"—
"Oh, Charles, you'll wake papa, up-stairs,
Don't shout like that, dear, please."

"I stand at ease like this, you see,
I then I scarce need mention,
The next command you'll have to give
Is, 'Now then, Squad—attention.'

"Now, Amy, smartly after me.
You're sure, dear, it don't bore you.
'Forward—Quick March—Halt—Front—Right dress'—
There, now I'm close before you.

"'Present arms.' Well, it *does* look odd;
(You don't believe I'd trifle:)
We hold our arms straight out like this
In drill without the rifle.

"Now say, 'Salute your officer.'"
"Oh, Charles, for shame, how can you?
I thought that you were at some trick,
You horrid cheating man, you."

Charles "ordered arms;" without command
She smoothed her rumpled hair,
Pouted and frowned and blushed—and then—
Said softly, "As you were."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Complete Roll of Members.

Those marked with a * are Third party men; those with a † are Radicals; all the others are Democrats.

Senate.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

R. T. Baker,† Alexandria, Campbell county.
John B Bruner,* Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county.
T. P. Caldwell,† Beattyville, Breathitt county.
John G. Carlisle, Covington, Kenton county.
Joseph H. Chandler,* Campbellsville, Taylor county.
A. D. Cosby, Calhoun, McLean county.
William A. Dudley, Lexington, Fayette county.
Evan M Garriott, Bedford, Trimble county.
W. C. Halbert, Vanceburg, Lewis county.
O. P. Johnson,† Readyville, Butler county.
William Johnson, Bardstown, Nelson county.
Henry C. Lilly,† Irvine, Estill county.
John W. F. Parker,† Somerset, Pulaski county.
Philip Swigert,* Frankfort, Franklin county.
Harrison Thompson, Winchester, Clarke county.
W. L. Vories, [elected to fill unexpired term of Thos. B Cochran,] Smithfield, Henry county.
C. T. Worthington, Danville, Boyle county.
William J. Worthington, Greenupburg, Greenup county.
A. H. Field, [elected to fill unexpired term of John L. Helm,] Shepherdsville, Bullitt county.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1867.

W. D Lindsey, Clinton, Hickman county
Oscar Turner, Blandville, Ballard county.
G. A. C. Holt, Murray, Calloway county.
A. R. Bradley, Madisonville, Hopkins county.
I. A Spalding, Morganfield, Union county.
S. F. Allison, Hopkinsville, Christian county.
P. H. Leslie, Glasgow, Barren county.
A. C. Vallandingham, Franklin, Simpson county.
W. H. Payne, Bowling Green, Warren co.
I. C. Winfry, Columbia, Adair county.
I. T. Martin, Cynthiana, Harrison county.
John B. Clarke, Augusta, Bracken county.
Jos. M. Alexander, Flemingsburg, Fleming county.
D. Y. Lyttle, Manchester, Clay county.
Joseph H. Gardner, Salyersville, Magoffin county.
Boyd Winchester, Louisville, Jefferson co.
Lyttleton Cooke, Louisville, Jefferson co.
Ben. J. Webb, Louisville, Jefferson co.
Robert Boyd,† London, Laurel county.
Total 38, of whom there are 7 Radicals, 3 Third Partyists and 28 Democrats.

House of Representatives.

Adair—J. R. Hindman.*
Allen—Dr. B. W. Stone.
Anderson—J. H. Yowell.
Ballard—Thos. H. Corbett.
Barren—B G. Smith.
Bath—George Hambleton.
Boone—Dr. Ben. M. Crysler.
Bourbon—R. T. Davis.
Boyd and Carter—J. H. Eastham †
Boyle—J. M. McFerron.
Bracken—A. J. Markley.
Breathitt, Wolfe and Powell—John Deaton.
Breckinridge—J. A. Murray.
Bullitt and Spencer—Dr. Smith Hobbs.
Butler and Edmonson—J. N. Phelps.
Caldwell and Lyon—Capt. W. J. Stone.
Calloway—F. U. Dodds.
Campbell—James White and George R. Fearons.
Carroll and Trimble—Jesse D. Bright.
Casey and Russell—Geo. W. Dry.
Christian—J. A. McKenzie.
Clark and Montgomery—J. N. Conkwright.
Clay and Owsley—A. J. Herd.†
Crittenden—John W Blue.†
Cumberland and Clinton—Martin Miller.
Daviess—J. Wesley Mosely.
Estill and Jackson—Hiram S. Powell.†
Fayette—R. C. Rogers.
Fleming—Geo M Caywood.
Floyd and Johnson—Alex. Martin.
Franklin—S. I. M. Major.
Fulton and Hickman—Dr. G. S Miles.
Garrard—W. J. Lusk.
Grant and Gallatin—Alfred Kendall.
Graves—Wm. Clarke.
Grayson—J. W. Bozarth.
Green and Taylor—Wm Howell.
Greenup—John D. Russell.
Hancock—R. C. Beauchamp.
Hardin—George L. McAfee.
Harlan and Perry—J. K. Baley.†
Harrison—M. D. Martin.
Hart—H C. Martin.*
Henderson—R. T Glass.
Henry—A. B Smith.
Hopkins—W. O Hall.
Jefferson—J. Fry Lawrence.
Jessamine—T. T. Cogar.
Kenton—George W. Perkins, Robert Simmons, and Capt. J. W. Leathers.
Knox and Josh Bell—Demsey King.†
Larue—W. B. Read.
Laurel and Rockcastle—J. K. McClary.†
Lawrence—John M. Rice.
Letcher and Pike—O. C. Bowles.
Lewis—Joshua B Fitch.†
Lincoln—Gabriel Lackey.
Livingston and Marshall—Dr. Basil Holland.
Logan—F. Justice.
Louisville—Pat Campion, T. L. Jefferson, Norvin Green, J. T. Bunch, R. K. White, J. J. Alinutt, G. W. Anderson, M. A. Downing.
Madison—A. T. Chenault.
Marion—Richard M. Spalding.
Mason—E. C. Phister and H. L. Parry.
McCracken—John W. Ogilvie.
McLean—D. C. Turner.*
Meade—Samuel M. Wrather.
Mercer—Beriah Magoffin.
Metcalfe—A. M Jones.
Monroe—M. T. Flippin.†
Morgan, Magoffin and Rowan—J. W. Kendall.
Muhlenburg—M. D. Hay.
Nelson—David P. Stout.
Nicholas and Robertson—Thompson S. Parks.
Ohio—W. Estill McHenry.
Owen—J. D. Lillard.
Oldham—R. C. Hudson.
Pendleton—Chas H. Lee.
Pulaski—W. N. Owens.†
Scott—James E Cantrill.
Shelby—Calvin Sanders.
Simpson—W. W. Bush.
Todd—H. G. Boone.
Trigg—Fenton Sims.
Union—Peter Abell.
Warren—A. K. Thomas.
Washington—R. J. Browne.*
Wayne—Thomas Eades.
Webster—J. W. Davidson.
Whitley—Robert Bird.†
Woodford—Hart Gibson.

Total, 100, of whom 11 are Radicals, 4 Third Partyists, and 85 Democrats. Total in both Houses—Radicals, 17; Third Partyists, 7; Democrats, 113; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 88.

A Man Deserts His Wife—Lives for Nine Years Within Sixteen Miles of Her and is Undiscovered—Both Marry Again—Denouement.

[From the Adrian Times.]

Nine years ago there lived in the neighboring town of Manchester, just across the Washtenaw county line, a man and his wife—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whiteside. Robert, from all accounts, was not a very good or attentive husband. He had a habit of absenting himself from home, sometimes for a month or two at a time. But his last voluntary absence proved more lengthy, and

"The sunny and rainy season came and went
Year after year;"

and still he came not back. The truth, welcome or unwelcome, as the case may be, was forced upon his wife that her husband had deserted her. At length there came a man to Manchester with tidings of Whiteside, who had then been missing some seven years. The stranger said he had known him in Saginaw; that Robert had died there and that he had seen him buried.

Putting implicit confidence in the story, Mrs. Whiteside, believing herself a widow, married again, doubtless having hopes of a more happy union than her first had been. A week or two ago she and her husband went to the town of Cambridge, in this county, sixteen miles from their home, with a view of purchasing some sheep. Inquiring at a house for sheep, they were informed that a man named Whiteside, living at a short distance, had some for sale. The mention of the name very naturally excited the woman's curiosity, and further inquiry convinced her that, at length, she had got on the track of her missing spouse. She and her second husband drove to the house, and there, sure enough, found Robert Whiteside, *in propria persona*.

The scene which followed can be better imagined than described. The faithless Robert had, all the while, been living within sixteen miles of his deserted wife, had gone by his own name the whole time, had married and buried one wife, and was then living with his second matrimonial venture since he forsook his lawful allegiance. He lived in a somewhat secluded portion of the town, on a forty-five acre farm, and was not a little annoyed at his unexpected discovery. At first he feigned not to recognize his wife, but finding this subterfuge unavailing, he at length "acknowledged the corn." Mrs Whiteside has made complaint against her truant spouse for bigamy and adultery, and the matter will be brought before the courts for investigation.

☞ Two hundred and thirty tons of Vermont butter passed through Concord by railway on Wednesday.

LETTER FROM NABOB.

Increasing Rigors of Pope's Tyranny—What he Says—A Few Examples of his Government—Shoulder-straps in Athens—Arbitrary Arrests—Official Insolence—The University Imbroglio—Reported Removal of Governor Jenkins—Applicants for the Governor's Office—Rumored Seizure of the State Railroad for Radical Purposes—Indictment of Loyalists for Perjury.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ATLANTA, August 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

In a recent letter I stated that appearances indicated a change of policy on the part of General Pope, and that the change would be in the direction of more galling despotism and more odious tyranny. Subsequent developments in this portion of the rebel territories confirm my prediction. Pope seems to be resolved to outstrip Sickles and Sheridan in the race of lawless oppression of a helpless people, and already official heads are made to fall fast and thickly for no other reason than that they do not sneeze when the great Panjandrum takes snuff. A gentleman of high character and sound position, now residing in this city, had an interview not long ago with General Pope, in the course of which the General expressed the wish that he might be relieved from his present command and transferred to some other field of duty. The citizen remarked that the General's administration hitherto had given popular satisfaction, as more lenient, less oppressive, and juster than that of any of the other District Commanders. The General observed that that was true; but that before long he would be compelled to be much more severe and do many disagreeable things and hinted that he would have to make arrests of many persons. Since this conversation he has removed several State officers, revoked and annulled the decrees of courts of law, threatened to close the University and make a barrack of the college buildings; attempted to muzzle the press; and played a number of other fantastic tricks, which, if they do not "make angels weep," cause Georgians to pull very long faces and make very wry mouths. It would take columns to enumerate the outrages on public liberty. But I will give an example or two. At the instance of a large majority of the citizens of Twiggs county, Georgia, the Legislature passed an act which was afterward approved by the people, removing the county seat from Marion, a most unhealthy locality, where no white person can reside in summer, to Jeffersonville, a healthy and agreeable place. The Inferior court, whose duty it was to carry out this act, failed to do so, and the question was brought before the Superior Court, Judge Cole presiding, to compel the execution of the law. The court after full argument ordered the removal of the court-house in compliance with the act of the Legislature. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the Judges of the Inferior Court, not that they opposed the decree or found fault with it, but for their complete protection; and the Supreme Court, after an elaborate hearing of the whole case, affirmed the decision of Judge Cole and ordered the law of the Legislature to be executed. The court-house was pulled down and removed to Jeffersonville at the expense of the citizens of the latter place. But now Gen. Pope appears, waves his sword, blots out act of Legislature, decree of Superior Court and judgment of the Supreme Court of appeals, and orders the county seat re-established at Marion, on the ground that *the negroes had no opportunity to express their opinion*. The re removal will be at the expense of the county, and will involve a considerable outlay.

Mr. Sam. Thurmond, Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, has just been summarily removed in the middle of his circuit, because it was alleged that owing to his absence, for some cause or other at the last Gwinnett court, some man who was accused of having assaulted a Yankee was acquitted by the jury. No one feels any sympathy with Thurmond. He was a Joe Brown parasite during the war, and described as deservedly unpopular. But he was an active and efficient public prosecutor, and people see in his removal their complete dependence on the caprice of Gen. Pope, irrespective of the merits or demerits, political opinions or public acts of those whom they have elected to administer their laws. Shoulder straps nods, and law, custom and popular will crumble into dust.

A friend of mine just from Athens has told me one or two anecdotes which illustrate the respect in which the liberty of the citizens is held by the diminutive shoulder-straps which rule at the seat of learning. A gentleman who is spending a portion of the summer there, was asked by an acquaintance to leave one hotel and go to another where the United States officers board. The gentleman remarked that "he would not board anywhere with Yankees." His remark was repeated to a Major Trowbridge who commands the post of Athens, and straightway he was arrested and brought before the Major to answer for his contempt of the mighty warrior. He said that he did say, as was reported, that he "would not board anywhere with Yankees;" that in saying so he violated no law, proclamation or regulation, that he did not want to say anything offensive to anybody, or hear anything said offensive to him; but that, if the Major saw anything in his remark which was insulting he was ready at any moment to give the Major any satisfaction which he required; whereupon the gentleman walked back to the hotel where the Yankees do *not* board.

A few days ago the same friend informed the Major Trowbridge and a number of his companions; including the local Bureau agent, who was in a very *beery* condition, went into a bar-room to drink. After a good deal of big talk about "rebels," and what ought to be done with those who dare to question the acts of the Radical rulers, civil and military, the Major is represented to have said that "no words could convey the faintest idea of the contempt he feels for the people of Athens."

Is there no end, we ask, to the descending scale of shoulder strap-dom, or no point at which we are to be protected from the vulgar insolence and outrage of every little mangy subaltern who infests our country?

I understand that Gen. Pope has so far receded from his first determination with regard to the University as to graciously permit it to remain open until further orders; but he is still inflexible with regard to his prohibition of the payment by the State of the $8,000 a year due to the University in payment for the rich lands which it conveyed to the State.

The more I examine into the causes of this unexampled tyranny, the more convinced am I that it is attributable almost altogether to the fact that B. H. Hill applauded the speech of young Cox, and that the scene is supposed to have been a demonstration in favor of Hill who is now the *bete noir* of Pope and his associates. The Chancellor of the College, Dr. Lipscomb, has been here for three or four days in conference with General Pope, endeavoring to obtain a remission of the Papal decrees of punishment, but has only succeeded in obtaining permission to open the college during the pleasure of the local Jove.

The report is prevalent everywhere here, and is largely credited, that Gov. Jenkins will be shortly deposed as an "obstacle" to reconstruction. It is not that the Governor has done or said anything in conflict with General Pope's orders or in opposition to the mandates of Congress; but he is supposed to offer a dumb, inert opposition to radicalism which is perplexingly offensive, and a pretext must be found to remove him for cause or no cause. The hotels and boarding houses are full of applicants for the Governor's office, who are continually importuning Pope, either personally or by friends, to remove Jenkins and appoint them. Dame Rumor says that ex-Confederate Captain Foster Blodgett, now Federal postmaster and military mayor of Augusta; ex-provisional Governor and actual collector of Savannah; Jim Johnson, ex Nigger Trader Markham, ex-Potash Farrow, and a number of others of the same caliber, are among the applicants. They are all willing to go the whole hog if they can get the place, and vie with each other as to which will excell the other in treachery to Georgia and degrading worship of the monster Radicalism.

Another rumor says that Pope is going to seize the State railroad, (from Atlanta to Dalton,) appropriate the revenues and distribute the patronage with a view to Radical triumph. This road is one of the chief sources of revenue of the State, and relieves the people of a large load of taxation. It is well and effectually administered by honest and capable officers. What will it be when run as a Radical machine?

All this forms a sad picture, and one which the free people of Kentucky will regard with horror. Where are our sufferings to end? and how much more are we required to bear? are questions which men ask each other in the agony of desperation.

Mr. Fitch, the District Attorney, will, it is confidently reported, indict for perjury a number of citizens who served in the Confederate army as volunteers, and who have taken the iron-clad, double-ender oath in order to get office. Open, palpable perjury has been committed. Rampant secessionists are now the most ardent professors of Radical loyalty, and men who fought for four years under the stars and bars, now call on Almighty God to witness that they never gave any aid or comfort to or felt any sympathy with the enemies of the United States. The most out and out Yankee from Massachusetts is not so offensive to the people as one of these infamous wretches who commit the most heinous of crimes for money. Fervently do I hope that Mr. Fitch may indict and convict every man who has thus forsworn himself.

There are some unmistakable indications of negro turbulence, and of their confidence that they will be soon made the superiors, not merely the equals of the "d——d rebels." One of Pope's organs, the Opinion, says that the General is about to throw open the jury box to negroes and then order that no one who cannot take the test oath is qualified to serve as a juror. First, put the negro on an equality with the white man, and then strike down the latter so as to make him the inferior of his slave and place his life, liberty, and property at the mercy of the savage, is a refinement of cruelty which forms the sublimate of Radical malignity. Great God! When Southern men are so humbled that they pray not to be made the *inferiors* of the negroes, are they not sufficiently prostrate to induce even a Radical to relax his grasp and forego further torture?

NABOB.

☞ The Chicago Times says of Hon. John Wentworth, who was thrown out of a buggy lately: "It is now announced that the injury which Mr. Wentworth sustained was 'a fracture of the surgical neck of femur, and stellate fracture of acetabulum,' which seems to carry the idea that Mr. Wentworth may previously have been osculating a tumbler rum infuscated by an infusionum of juniperberrium."

"THE SOURCES AND OBLIGATIONS OF FUNDAMENTAL LAW."

The Essays of G. T. C.

A series of very able and philosophical articles are appearing under the above caption in the New York World. They are from the pen of George Ticknor Curtis, and, as might be expected from the reputation of the author, they present a sound and comprehensive view of the political situation in our country. They contain enough logic to exhaust all pending issues, if reason and justice were alone sufficient to confound the errors of the day. To give an idea of the style in which he handles the subject, we take the following extracts from the third of the series:

If the people of this country imagine that public bodies, of limited and defined authority, can overstep the fundamental law of the land and exercise absolute and unlimited powers without injury to their free institutions, I think they will find reason to revise that opinion. The very nature of such a change from the supremacy of the written Constitution to the supremacy of an unwritten and illimitable authority, unsettles all the fixed ideas of government, confounds all the functions of political life, and reverses all the maxims of liberty. When the LAW is no longer supreme, society is necessarily under the dominion of FORCE. The Constitution of the United States is now set aside as to ten States, and an absolute and irresponsible dominion is exercised over them by a body which cannot hold or exercise such power under the Constitution. What, then, is to be the end? The absolute and unlimited power cannot be exercised without consequences. One of its immediate consequences is, that there is erected within the Government a very political Janus; the same Congress which governs, or professes to govern, one part of the country by the Constitution, by its limited and defined powers, governs another part of the country by the unlimited and undefined powers of military conquest and subjection. And it does this, not claiming expressly that these "States" are "territories," and asserting distinctly that the States are extinct, but claiming that they need "reconstruction;" and professedly for the purpose of compelling them to have domestic constitutions and laws which shall be satisfactory to the dominant majority in the North.

How long is this to go on? How long are we to behold *that face* of the sovereign power, which is turned toward the South, and by which it presents itself to them as an absolute ruler, while to its turns the face of the Constitution? If there are those who think that this double character in which Congress is acting—as to one section under the Constitution, and as to another section outside of the Constitution, is to be a temporary condition, or that it is likely to be followed by no transformation of our national institutions, I cannot share in their credulity. I believe that the essential character of those institutions is Democratic self government; and that the only way to preserve them is to keep them exclusively and jealously free from all contact with all other forms or methods of government. If this belief has been so prevalent heretofore that the American people have resented all attempts to found different political institutions anywhere upon this continent, what shall we say of men who have it perpetually on their lips, when speaking of a part of this Union, that military government is now the best thing we can provide for the South? Military government for the South! Who that has not lost his American feelings and ideas wants military government anywhere in this country, or an arbitrary and illimitable power exercised by the very same men who are placed in office to fulfill the limited and responsible functions of a free constitutional government?

No one can be less ambitious than I am of the character of a prophet. But I cannot forget that, in 1862, when the Federal government was wavering in regard to the policy and aims with which the war was to be conducted, and it plainly appeared that the Constitution was losing its supremacy, I said publicly that we should end in founding our dominion on the sword. Dominion so founded, comprehending a mere sectional preponderance of force, and resulting in methods of government of which the Constitution knows nothing, was our chief peril, but it was a peril that could have been avoided. It has not been. We have gone on, step by step, until at length we have come to this assumption of unlimited power over the whole subject of what is called "reconstruction." We have made our bed, and on it we must lie, in full consciousness that we have created a condition of things from which the escape of the Constitution will be nothing less than a modern miracle. The government under which we now live is not the government under which I was born, which engaged the feelings of my youth, employed the studies of my manhood, and seemed destined to last to those who are to come after us, because it was so just, so skillfully constructed, so well balanced, so careful of rights, so free from any taint of arbitrary power. Why, then, should I, or how can I contemplate what is but likely to follow it without mourning; or listen to the language which we hear and read every day concerning it, without seeing that we are on the eve of changes, which will startle us when it is too late for our astonishment to be of service to us or to posterity.

* * * * * * * * *

I suppose there is no intelligent man, not carried away by existing prejudices, who will refuse his assent to two of the positions which are in substance laid down in the first of these papers. One of them is, that the faithful and rigid observance of constitutional law can alone preserve a government that exists by and under a written constitution. The other is, that the inviolability of the State sovereignties, in respect to matters undeniably recognized by the Constitution of the United States as their legitimate sphere, is what makes Republican government in this country a possible thing. If these two principles are discarded by the people of this country, they may continue to talk about Republicanism, but they are on the high road to a despotism. That despot may have behind it legions of voters, white, black, or mixed; but it will not the less be a despotism. It matters not by what name the immediate rulers may be called; if they do not govern by the fundamental written law, if the powers which they exercise are not to be found in that law, their rule is just as arbitrary and just as sure to be oppressive as if they were called kings or nobles. If a major part of the people of the United States, *acting through the body which the Constitution calls the Congress*, assume to themselves power to do in a State, or with the people of a State, that which the essential principles of Republican government withdraw from the cognizance of the central power because such consolidation is dangerous to liberty in a very great and a very powerful country, then the consolidation is not the less complete, nor will it be the less fatal to Republicanism, because there is no public symbol called a crown and no public functionary called an Emperor. Nay, when the consolidation is affected and becomes the accepted condition, the crown and the Emperor, in some shape, are not far off; for they are great conveniences to a people who are in love with power of a direct and simple kind, and there is many a man now breathing this free air and having the words of freedom and equal rights on his lips, who has that passion for such conveniences in his heart, and who has lost his patient submission to the complex checks and balance that are at once the essence and the shrine of a republican system.

The disposition to tamper with the laws of suffrage, through the action of the federal or central power, is one of the most dangerous symptoms of the mania for consolidation. This mania is complicated with another moral disease—an exorbitant attachment to political power, that leads men to regard changes in the institutions of the country as legitimate weapons to be used in party warfare.

* * * * * * * * *

Undoubtedly the prime theory of a republic requires that the largest number of citizens, that is consistent with public safety, shall participate in the sovereign power. But this principle must be made to work with another, without which there can be no republic in such a country as this, that is anything but a sham. Republican government includes self-government, and not government by other people who are not part of the same political society. The New Englander's definition of liberty, given in his complaint of an entire want of freedom—that while he could do as he pleased, he could not make other people do as he pleased—if it was characteristic, was certainly not political philosophy. Liberty, in the political sense, means freedom from the control of those who have neither an interest in, nor a right over, our affairs: and as it necessarily follows from the separate existence of a distinct political community, that it has a multitude of affairs over which the citizens of other distinct communities can have no right of legislation or action, if its political condition is to be a Republican government, no external authority should be invested with the power of making or unmaking those who are to make the laws. Now this is precisely the condition of the American Union. As to all things comprehended within the few subjects of legislation and government committed to the central power by the Federal Constitution, each State is a self-governing, political society, independent of every other. If the Federal Constitution enables me, a citizen of New York, to act on the few subjects of national concern which are within the powers of Congress, how can I possibly derive from that privilege any right to determine who shall exercise the elective franchise in Virginia? It is too clear for argument, that if I have any power over the question of suffrage in Virginia, the people of Virginia are not a self governing people. Whether I exercise that power through a usurpation by my representatives in Congress, or procure it through an amendment of the Federal Constitution, I violate one of the fundamental principles of Republican government. And it is because of this violation, that this forcible dictation on the subject of negro suffrage ought to be denounced by every man who professes to be a Republican; for it is bringing us into a condition of affairs like that which existed in the decline of ancient Greece, when there came to be imperial States, and subject States, and when the true autonomy of more than half of the commonwealths had been entirely lost.

☞ A very remarkable case, involving subtle questions as to the limits of insanity, was decided by Sir J. Wilde on Tuesday. Mrs. Ann Thwaytes, a person of little education and originally low origin, inherited £400,000 from her husband. At her death it was found that she had made a will leaving the property away from her relatives to two persons to whom she had taken a great fancy, and her sister contested the will. Avoiding a mass of details, the pith of the claimant's case came to this: Mrs. Thwaytes was under the delusion that she was one of the persons in the Trinity, or occasionally that she was about to bring forth the Savior, and fitted up a room at the cost of £15,000 expressly to be worthy of the last judgment which would take place.

☞ A man died in New York, the other day, of yellow fever.

CAPITOLIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Personal and Political Gossip—The Coming Inauguration—Candidates for Office, &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Frankfort is still on the Kentucky river (important item,) and silent and quiet as the grand old hills that surround and overhang her. There is nothing to disturb the peace and quiet of the "State's Capitol," except an occasional "nigger fight" and the rattle and bustle of cars as they go thundering through the city to the great commercial marts of Louisville and Lexington.

GOV. HELM.

When it was announced that the newly elected Governor would not, in all probability be physically able to appear on Tuesday next to take the oath of office, disappointment was pictured on every face. A grand demonstration had been anticipated, and arrangements for a magnificent "Inaugural Ball" were in contemplation. In the event that Governor Helm cannot, with safety to himself, come to Frankfort, Gov. Bramlette has expressed his willingness and intention to go down to Elizabethtown, attend the inauguration there, and turn over the affairs of State.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT

has just been completed, the second volume being up to-day, and reflects great credit on the unremitting energy and marked ability displayed by Gen. Lindsay in its preparation and completion. It is regarded by the military authorities at Washington, so we are informed, as the most complete, comprehensive and thorough report that has been prepared by any Adjutant General in the Union. No officer or soldier should be without it.

THE STATE ARSENAL

is in perfect condition, and also reflects much credit on that active and efficient officer, Gen. George W. Monroe. I doubt very much, whether it can be surpassed, for good condition, by any. Everything is bright, and in good and perfect order.

THE CHANGES

in the various departments of State, &c., occupy a good deal of time in conjecture and discussion. As to applicants and *expectants* "their name is legion." It is to be hoped, and is generally believed that Gov. Helm, will make such judicious appointments as will redound to the peace and quiet of the State, and allay the bitterness of feeling engendered by the late political contest through which we have passed.

Among the gentlemen to whom have been tendered position, and who have signified their intention to accept, may be numbered, as Secretary of State,

COL. SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL,

than whom no more pure or better man in the private walks of life can be found; upright and dependable in all his dealings with his fellow-citizens—a ripe scholar and gentleman of the very highest order of intellect, he will add much to the success and popularity of the incoming administration.

That sterling old soldier,

COL. FRANK WOLFORD,

so we have heard intimated, has concluded to accept the position of Quartermaster General, as he prefers that position to the one of Adjutant General. This is but a just recognition of the claims of the Green river country.

CANDIDATES

for the various positions in the gift of the Legislature are quite numerous. The contest, in most instances, will be spirited—it has already begun "to wax warm." It is generally conceded, however, that

WM. T. SAMUELS,

present Auditor of State, will be elected Clerk of the House of Representatives by a unanimous Democratic vote, and that the invincible

JOHN A. CRITTENDEN,

who has served with such honor to himself and credit to the bodies that elected him as door-keeper of the House, during the past six years, "will go in again like a knife."

No better selections could be made. There are no men in the State who would fill the positions more faithfully or efficiently.

COLONEL SAM. MAJOR,

will, without doubt, be elected Public Printer. To allude to his qualifications would be superfluous, as he is so generally known throughout the State as a man of a high order of intellect, and is very apt to put most any undertaking through.

Quite a number of old and young men are anxiously awaiting, not without hopeful expectations, for clerkships, &c., in the different departments. Of course none but "*wool-dyed* Democrats" need apply.

BOSH.

A HUGE SWINDLE.

A Man Living near Georgetown, Mo., Loses $6,000—The Act Perpetrated by a Gipsy Female Fortune Teller.

[From the Sedalia (Mo.) Press, Aug. 22.]

A company of rovers, commonly known as "gipsies," encamped near the residence of our country citizen, A. R. Reeves, some weeks since, and, in accordance with their profession, "went about telling fortunes," and swindling generally, and so doing Mr. Reeves became an unfortunate victim to the influence of the sorceries of one of their "gipsy spiritualistess." After they had been in the vicinity several days, and having visited the house of Mr. Reeves for the purpose of making sundry purchases, Reeves, prompted by curiosity, visited their encampment, during which one of the fair sex proposed "telling his fortune," to which, after repeated solicitations, he consented, paid his dime and received for it by way of compensation his and his family's past history, and the revelation of many other facts, curious and astonishing! But to give free scope to the divine attributes of her mind, and to better secure her object, she informed her credulous and deluded victim that she had yet a secret to reveal to him far greater than all others; one, by the revelation of which he would realize untold riches! Having taken him to one side she informed him that on his premises was deposited many years ago a large amount of gold and silver, and which fact had been communicated to her by the spirit of his deceased seventh son. But without his (Reeves) assistance, she could not gain possession of it, and, also, with his assistance, a certain sum of money, $6,000, consisting of $1,000 bills, was essentially requisite to obtain the treasure—the money must be procured, brought to her and counted by her, so that she would know it was there! Mr. Reeves having only $1,000 of the amount required, proceeded post-haste to borrow the other $5,000, jubilant with the expectation of shortly being the master of millions, and in his affluence enjoying all the luxuries gold could purchase. Having secured the money, he returned to the "sorceress" and proceeded to lay before her the necessary "wherewith." Each of them counted the "pile" several times, the fortune teller grumbling because they were not all $1,000 bills, but said, "they'll do!" She then placed the doomed greenbacks in an envelope, slowly and carefully wrapping the envelope in a cloth, and tied it with a string. Having tied several consecutive knots, at the tying of each repeating divers ceremonies, she then placed the bundle in his coat pocket, with the strict injunction that he go immediately home and deposit it in his trunk, and on the fourth day from that time, (Thursday, the 11th day of August) at ten o'clock, he could open it, at which time she would be at his house "with sacks and wagons to take care of her part of the hidden treasures;" inquiring if the Sedalia National Bank would be a safe place to deposit it! These proceedings in the meantime, were not to be communicated to any living being under each of their qualified promises; and to further solemnize and be aided in their enterprise, she suggested that it was necessary to kneel and pray, thus invoking divine assistance and securing the blessings of Providence, in the accomplishment of their designs! Accordingly she instructed him to get upon his knees with his face turned from her and place his hands over his eyes; he innocently and confidingly obeyed the modern "genii," she at once following suit by kneeling in his rear, and commencing her petition. While in that posture she slightly removed the package of money from the un-suspecting victim's pocket and substituted one similar in appearance. Having concluded her *orisons* they arose, and he being assured the package was in his pocket, by placing his hand upon it, proceeded quietly to his house and placed it under lock and key, to await the approach of the golden moments! The fourth day came, the clock struck ten, the old gentleman could have been seen approaching his trunk, key in hand, he applies it nervously, the lock yields, he raises the lid, grasps eagerly the hoarded package, opens it when horror of horrors! he finds his money! no, but in its stead a wad of brown paper. What a vacant, mortified look depicted on his countenance! But we close the scene just here by saying this scheme in point of boldness and simplicity of execution, has scarcely a parallel in the history of crime; and why Mr. Reeves would allow himself to be so easily duped by the machinations of such vagabonds, is truly a subject of the greatest astonishment. We believe only a woman could have done it.

The above roving band consisted of two men and two women, in an open top wagon, drawn by one grey horse. It is presumed they took the cars at this place, as their abandoned "dug out" was found between here and Georgetown, near a brickyard.

THE WAY IT CAME ABOUT.

Old Adam mounted his lonely walk,
And nothing found to please him;
He sadly needed one to talk,
To tickle and to tease him.

So when the Lord a rib besought,
To make another human,
"Yes, Lord," said he, "take all I've got,
And fix me up a woman."

Treatment of Blisters.

It is a common error that it is beneficial to break a blister in order to let out the water or blood is a healing substance, of a kind most appropriate for the part where the skin is destroyed, and if the blister be allowed to dry, new skin forms more rapidly under it, and much pain is avoided. In exceptional cases, when the blister is very full of fluid, so that it causes much pain by its tension, a small portion of the fluid may be given a chance to escape, by the prick of a fine needle. A blister should also be covered up in some way to protect it from being ruptured by accident.

SARCASM.—The Albany Journal, without knowing it, is sarcastic. It says *apropos* of Gen. Pope's expatriation views:

"Nothing can be more dangerous than a disfranchised and seditious element in a free country."

That is, "a disfranchised and seditious element in a FREE country" is so dangerous that the persons composing it must be driven out of that "free country" for expressing their opinions!

DISASTROUS TORNADO ON THE UPPER OHIO.

Great Damage—Steamboats Injured and Houses Blown Down.

On Saturday evening last a terrible tornado passed over a portion of Cincinnati, the village of Bellevue, Ky., and along both sides of the Ohio river, in that region. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

There seems to have been two currents, which met at Fulton—one from the northeast, the other from the northwest. The latter damaged property on this side of the river, while the former injured that on the opposite side.

There are some forty steamboats lying at Fulton, and between Fulton and the Water Works. The Anna White, lying just above the Water Works, was blown out into the river.

Three barges belonging to the Parker Line were torn from their fastenings and drifted down stream; two of them were afterward brought back to their places, and the other is lying at the foot of Ludlow street.

The splendid steamer Bostona, which has just been put in complete order for the fall business, was lying beneath the Eureka Docks. The wind struck her stern and forced her against the lower end of the dock, causing great damage.

The steamer Telegraph was on the Eureka Dock. The dock was blown out into the middle and up the stream, without damage to either dock or boat.

Several boats in the vicinity, were blown out into the middle of the stream, and some of them suffered injuries of slight character.

The storm extended up the river for many miles. The steamer Columbia, on her way to this city, was overtaken by the gale, accompanied with hail, at Lavannah, fifty miles above here. As it was, by keeping her wheel to the wind, and backing up stream, she came out with whole timbers. Her passengers, however, were greatly frightened, and one gentleman came near being blown overboard.

DAMAGE ON THE KENTUCKY SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Six or seven frame houses were in course of construction in Belleveu, nearly all of which were blown down, or damaged by the storm. The damage to each of them is about $600.

Mr. Spencer Reeves had just finished a large stable in Bellevue, which was completely demolished, many of the timbers being carried a distance of a quarter of a mile. Mr Reeves' loss will amount to between $1,200 and $1,400.

Several carpenters, who were engaged at work on the frame houses, when they saw the stable blow away, ran to an open field for safety. They state that the air suddenly became dark, and that boards, rails and pieces of timber from the buildings were hurled over their heads at a frightful rate. None of them, however, were injured.

The small building at the Taylor Creek Bridge, which is used as a toll-house, was blown into the air for a considerable distance, and finally came down on the opposite side of the road.

Wolf's rolling mill and the Miami Coal Oil Refinery, which are situated but a short distance this side of Bellevue, are partially unroofed by the storm.

The steamer Allegheny Belle was passing up the Ohio river, opposite Bellevue, at the time of the storm, having a number of barges in tow, two of which were blown loose from her, and drifted down the stream, but were afterward caught by one of the ferry boats.

The tornado came from the northeast, and seems to have extended a considerable distance up the river.

General Lee at the Virginia Springs.

[Special Correspondence New Orleans Crescent.]

WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
GREENBRIAR COUNTY, VIRGINIA, July 25th.

Gen. Robert Edmund Lee arrived here yesterday. It had been previously announced that he was coming, and as half-past eleven approached, (the hour at which the stage coaches usually come in,) the visitors commenced assembling at the office from all the cottages on the grounds. Ladies and gentlemen, black and white, Federals and Confederates, and even the little children—all assembled to welcome the old hero. While we are waiting for the arrival of the coach, a horseman was seen descending the hill—not a "solitary horseman," for this horseman was accompanied by another one. The latter, however, attracted no attention. All eyes were riveted upon the noble and majestic form of the cavalier, who bestrode a large and beautiful irongray. "There is Gen Lee coming on horseback," said one who recognized him in the distance. "Yes, that's him," said others, oblivious of the rules of grammar in the excitement of the moment. "Oh, what a fine looking man!" said all the ladies in chorus.

But the most eloquent recognition of all, in my opinion, was that given by one of his own soldiers, who had followed him four years in many a weary march and through many a bloody fight, and who had been twice dragged off the field, supposed to be mortally wounded. This soldier occupies some subordinate position as laborer about the grounds, but seeing a crowd assembled had come to find out what was the matter. "Ef that ain't Marse Robert," said he, "then d—n my Confederate soul!" The remark may appear profane; but no one who saw his eye kindle with pleasure, as he gazed upon his old leader, could have helped excusing his rough but honest welcome. "Marse Robert," as is known, was the form of endearment by which the rank and file of Gen. Lee's army were in the habit of designating him.

General Lee had preferred coming on horseback to riding on the stage coach—and I never saw a man who looked at home in the saddle than he did. Riding up to the front of the hotel, he quietly dismounted and shook hands with some of his old friends who were present, and walked into the office and registered his name. He was dressed in a gray coat and linen pantaloons, and with cavalry boots on. A broad brimmed hat protected his head and face from the sun. In the coach which came soon after, were Mrs. Lee, his daughter, Miss Agnes Lee, and his son, Gen. Custis Lee.

At night the ball-room presented a brilliant spectacle. All the guests—some three hundred in number—assembled together, with about two hundred ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding country, who came to the ball given in Gen. Lee's honor.

The Gen. was in the ball-room most of the time, and it is my duty as a faithful historian, to record the fact that he seemed to be fonder of the society of ladies than gentlemen. After the ball was over a party of visitors got the band and serenaded him. This morning, however, bright and early, he was out, dressed in a full-blooded white linen suit, taking his way to the spring to drink of its sparkling and life-giving waters.

Gen. Lee's portraits do not do him justice. His face has a more genial and animated look than is represented—and his eye is clear, brilliant and almost fiery in appearance. His hair and beard are nearly white, but he is as erect as an Indian. His suave and elegant manners are the admiration of all who converse with him. He is extremely reticent (and properly so) on public affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

☞ A child in Minnesota has no bones in its legs.

☞ Two hundred thousand cigars are made at the Michigan State prison per month.

☞ Lemuel Richardson, the Vermont fox hunter, says he has killed 1,389 foxes.

☞ The last "Rows" of Summer—The final regatta of the season.

☞ Punch styles practical military joking, playing on a new cornet.

☞ New Jersey peach-growers count on half a crop, 200,000 baskets; Delaware proposes to sell two million baskets.

☞ A movement is on foot in St. Louis against the bakers, with a view of reducing the price of bread.

☞ Mrs. Sally Atwood, of Myricksville, has passed her hundred and fourth birth day, and looks good for several more.

☞ Don Louis Farragut, the exiled Spanish hidalgo, claimed relationship with the Admiral in Paris.

☞ Hugh McElroy, a discouraged miner in Montana, recently blew out his brains, and a jury returned a verdict "that the deceased committed suicide, and that he did so in self-defense."

☞ A chime of forty-two bells is to be seen and heard in the Exposition. It is played with finger keys, like a piano forte, to any tune. Four years were spent in the construction of the instrument.

☞ A wild woman, who believes herself excommunicated by the Pope and condemned to lead a solitary life for ten years, has been caught and caged in the mountains of Wales.

☞ Among the actors in the circus at Massaturn, Iowa, on Monday, a lady found a son from whom she had not heard a word for eighteen years.

☞ A Bostonian walked off the portico of his house while asleep, dislocating his ancle, breaking his leg, and otherwise injuring himself.

☞ A porcupine, or hedgehog, was found perched in a tree at Wolfborough, N. H., the other morning. He was shot, and proved to weigh ten pounds.

☞ On Wednesday last, in Cleveland, a Mrs. Ward, for some trifling offense of her little son, told him that she would kill him. He replied that she need not do that, as he would do it, and then took a pistol and shot himself.

☞ A little girl seven years of age was found in the streets at Buffalo the other night, having been deliberately abandoned by her father, who told her she must go away from home and earn her own living, as he could no longer support her.

☞ The State Department has just abolished the secret cypher system which it has used since the foundation of the Government, and is getting up a new one, which can be used over the cable for conveying long communications in a brief space.

☞ There is a double pestilence—yellow fever and cholera—sweeping over the Gulf States, and in some portions of the Southwest, of the most distressing character. The reports of their progress, especially in Texas, are most discouraging.

☞ Mr. Mitchell, one of the Assassination Committee, is now reported to be the individual who gave to the newspapers the affidavits relative to Wood, Pryor, and Conover being engaged in a conspiracy to defame Judge Holt's character. It is said serious charges are pending against him.

☞ Our whole national troubles appear to spring from the color of the skin. We have had a blackskin war, and we are now threatened with a redskin war. By the time we reach a whiteskin contest we shall have used up our resources and buried the country.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Fashions for September— Changes of Costumes to be Adopt

Demorest for September gives the ladies idea of what is to be and what they must p pare for. It says:

Ladies who have been afraid to venture o the short dress or the gored dress have simpl lost time. Both appear likely to retain pr eminence for some time to come.

Abroad, the length of the in door dresses has been constantly increasing, and the size round as steadily diminishing, until they begin really to present the statuesque appearance which distinguished the designs of the last century.

A crinoline is still worn, although it is almost imperceptible; it is either destitute of springs, or tight to the body round the top, but slopes off toward the base, giving the indication of a trail, which is, however, only just sufficient to support the underskirt.

White skirts are now almost uniformly made with a flounce, which buttons on to the gored upper part, and can thus be removed at pleasure.

The very latest design in dresses for full wear consists of a gored *redingote* or pelisse, which buttons all the way down the front, over a short dress or skirt, and is within about a quarter of a yard of being its length. Many *redingotes* are made of the same material as the dress, while others contrast in material as well as in color.

A very good style for this month is composed of a skirt of blue poplin, trimmed with two bands of gray silk, *redingote* of gray lama, corded with blue, and fastened down the front with blue silk buttons.

The *redingote* is cut in, but does not closely fit the figure, the somewhat loose and slovenly appearance, however, which it would otherwise have, is prevented by a wide sash extending from the side seams, and tied in the back in a large bow; when the trimming contrasts, the sash is always of the same color.

Toilets *en suite* are to be more than ever the mode during the coming season, and are to be very strict; robe paletot, bonnet, boots, gloves and parasol, all of a color. This style is, in fact, very fashionable just now in the country. The nankeen suits are the favorites, and, when not wholly nankeen, they are trimmed with brown, and worn with brown straw hats, surrounded with a wreath of Bismarck leaves.

The bonnet question is settling itself, and appears to be settling itself permanently in favor of the small bonnets. For some time it was considered inevitable that the "coal scuttle" or some other formidable monstrosity would reassert itself; but as the graceful and convenient little bonnet, which fits infinitely better than the large one ever did, began to establish itself in the affections of its patrons, the inquiry arose, why return to the large bonnets at all? if we do not like them, why need we have them?

The "ladies" are still to wear dirty faces—such is the latest decree of fashion, although the pearl powder, white lead, and rouge that have so long kept them in countenance, are to be discarded. The complexion is now to be bronzed. It should seem that the change from brazen into bronze must be easy; and we are quite glad to learn that such is the case—only a little walnut juice being necessary to gypsyize the woman face divine.

Of course, golden hair will not do for a "yellow gal," and a new agency must be invented to dye the hair black. Die, we should say; for the distinctive nature of the chemical agents usually employed to secure this result is well known.

Punch represents a professor of natural science addressing the following language to a young lady:

"Come, dear girl, and roam with me
The garden of Zoology.
Those teeth of thine, and those of mine,
Include four sometimes called canine:
These fangs of ours as creatures prove
Allied to the carnivora, love.
But, while we leg of mutton eat,
So likewise do we trimmings sweet,
And all varieties of food—
In short, eat everything that's good.
Thus I'm omnivorous, so are you—
So are the piggywiggies, too."

It is estimated that Parisians expend annually eight millions of francs for corsets, fifteen millions for gloves, twenty millions for hats and bonnets, eighteen millions for false diamonds, a million and a half for false teeth, eighty-four thousand for glass eyes, seven hundred and thirty thousand for masquerade dresses, twenty-two millions for perfumery and cosmetics, five millions for fans, twenty-eight millions for artificial flowers, and fifteen millions for buttons.

The following from the latest authority may be of interest to our lady readers who frequently go out to make calls: "A plain card denotes a passing call; the lower right hand corner turned down, a visit; left hand corner condolence; right hand upper corner, business; left hand upper corner, adieu."

Another Scene in the Mayor's Court-room—A Negro Woman Strikes a White Witness in the Presence of His Honor, and is Cheered by the Negroes Assembled—The Court-room Cleared.

On Saturday morning last a negro woman named Harriet Hotson was arraigned before the Mayor for violation of the city ordinances in throwing a bucket of stercoracious matter into the street. A witness named William Osterbind, white, gave evidence that he saw her commit the offense with which she stood charged. The Mayor informed her that she must pay a fine, or else go to jail. She said that she didn't have any money, denied stoutly that she had committed the act with which she was charged, and asked appealingly if she had to go to jail. His honor informed her that undoubtedly she had, and ordered her to "go back there." Instead of "going back" she started toward the witness, furiously exclaiming, "I got to go to jail for you, have I?" and plied her fists to his head right and left, saying: "Yes, d—n you, I'll give you something to send me to jail for." In a moment the scene was disorderly beyond description. The crowd outside burst into a loud laugh, four or five policemen rushed to seize the infuriated wench, and the officer of the court yelled to the top of his voice in vain for "Order!" The offending negress was conveyed to a cell in the station-house mid yells and cries from the negroes, and the confusion seemed but to increase every moment. His honor, finding all other means of no avail, got up, and calling "Silence!" ordered the police to clear the court room. This they proceeded to do with much difficulty, for the court-loungers seemed loath to leave. They gathered here and there in knots as they receded, and talked loudly, and when ordered by the officers to go on out, only did so in a surly and mumbling manner. After getting beyond the court room doors they stood in the passage as thick as packed herrings, and it was many minutes before the doors were closed and order restored.

Things have certainly come to a pass when, indeed, court-rooms can thus daily be made the scenes of disorder and buffoonery with impunity.—[Richmond Dispatch, 19th.

A Mysterious and Shocking Affair.

We learn from our police the particulars of a mysterious affair that happened in Second street yesterday. It appears that at the foot of Second street, in the rear of a house, live a Mrs. Smith, the front of the building being occupied by a Jewish lady. Some time last week, a man came to the house and left a woman, about twenty years old, who was soon after taken sick. On Sunday, the Jewish woman went in to see the sick woman, and found her unable to sit up. Several women were in the room, and the woman who had her in charge told the visitor that when the doctors came she must go home. Presently the doctors came, an old man and a young boy, neither of whom the visitors had ever seen before, and whom she says are no physicians practicing in the city. They looked like roughs. They had some conversation with the sick woman, and then the elder one, remarking that she couldn't live long, made a bargain with one of the women present, who, in consideration of a sum paid her then, was to take care of the sick woman's body after death, (?) she all the time lying in the room, perfectly cognizant of what was said. When the two men went to go, the older one stepped to the bed, and drew from underneath it a small coffin, apparently containing the body of an infant. He remarked that he'd keep it until the mother died and then bury them together, and the two went off. The woman shortly after died and was buried by the county. The Jewish woman made this statement to the authorities yesterday; and if true, the affair ought to be investigated. The dying woman said she lived three miles beyond Kickapoo.—[Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Aug. 19th.

Long Dresses.

Oliver Wendell Holmes uses the following language in reference to one of fashions' foolish freaks:

But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in our streets; where do they come from. Not out of Boston parlors, I trust. Why there isn't a beast or bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a Queen or Duchess wears long dresses on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing through the streets, picking up and carrying with her—bah! that's what I call getting vulgarity into your bones and marrow.

Show over dirt is the attribute of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I would not let one of them into my room without serving them as David did Saul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off her skirts.

Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean, to the wish of making a vulgar show. I don't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has any right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things. It is an insult to a respectable laundress to carry such things into a house for her to deal with.

The Knitting Mills of Cohoes to be Closed.

[From the Troy Times.]

The fifteen knitting mills at Cohoes, which together employ 2,000 hands, have agreed to all shut down by the 15th of August. Some of them have already ceased running, and all will do so as they respectively use up the stock on hand. The proprietors are buying no new stock whatever. The stock of shirts and drawers now on hand is enormous. They have been accumulating for months, because no profitable or even saving market was open to them. The proprietors show that it costs them $11 20 per dozen to manufacture shirts and drawers; and these are now and for some time have been selling in the great market at $10 50 per dozen. It is supposed there are about 250 machines for knitting shirts and drawers in this country. Of these about 125 are in the village of Cohoes. The stoppage is a severe blow to a large number of operatives, but it is unavoidable. The manufacturers have been expending large amounts for months, and receiving no returns whatever.